The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE LEADING NEWSPAPER IN THE NORTHWEST.

THE PAPER FOR THE

FARMER,
MECHANIC,
MANUFACTURER,
MERCHANT,
BANKER,
PROFESSIONAL MAN,
AND THE FIRESIDE.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874.

The coming year promises to be the most eventful in a political sense that we have seen since the close of the war. The questions which have engrossed and divided the public mind during the past twenty years are rapidly passing away, and we find growing up in different parts of the country a party called by various names---in California the Independent party, in Iowa the Anti-Monopoly party, in Wisconsin the Reform party, in Illinois the Farmers' Movement---having a common purpose and inspiration, and exhibiting a strength which proves that it answers one of the chief demands of the hour. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE will give a large share of its attention to this NEW MANIFESTATION OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT. It holds:

1st. That the old party organizations are essentially corrupt and fraudulent. Having no longer any principles to carry into effect, they have become mere business enterprises, making a show of opposition to each other, but really sharing in the proceeds of profligate and dishonest legislation. To suppose that any healthful reform can flow from the pretended efforts of these worn-out and demoralized partnerships is altogether vain and illusory.

2d. That the tariff system now in vogue is a cunning device to rob the many for the benefit of the few, and that its effect is to cause farm products to exchange for about one-half the quantity of foreign or "protected" goods they would otherwise buy.

3d. That railroads cannot exact more than a fair rate of interest on the capital actually invested in them, and that when, in addition to this, they claim dividends on watered stock and fraudulent bonds, the State may rightfully interfere for the protection of the people; that unjust discriminations between different localities are in violation of law and should be prohibited.

4th. That subsidies or bounties of money, land, or public credit, to railway, steamship, or other corporations, are flagrant abuses of the powers of government, fraught with the gravest dangers to the people, and tending to promote corruption, extravagance, speculation, and financial disaster.

The general character of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is too well established to need recapitulation. It is always independent and fearless in the expression of its views. In its news department it is second to no paper in the United States. The Weekly Edition contains a carefully prepared summary of the news of the week, brought down to the hour of going to press.

Literary, political, financial, social, and agricultural topics will constitute, as heretofore, leading features of the Weekly Edition, and no pains will be spared to increase its attractiveness in these departments. Its market reports are unsurpassed, embracing all the information which farmers require for the intelligent transaction of business, both as sellers and buyers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is a large eight-page sheet, of the same size as the Daily Tribune, consisting of fifty-six columns of closely-printed matter, and, as a family newspaper and in its general make-up, is unsurpassed by any paper in the land.

THE TRIBUNE will be furnished during the ensuing year at the following rates, payable in advance:

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Two such Worn Corsets 40 cents; would be cheap at 75c. Regular $1.50 French Worn Corsets for $1 pair.
The following genuine imported French Corsets are newly pinched shapes and qualities, and to be the goods usually retailed at the prices quoted. They are an auction purchase and an unusual bargain:
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Both qualities of Ladies' and Children's Fancy Wool Hosiery, cheap.
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Yard-wide Printed Cretonnes, 12½ cts. yard.
A good line of American Prints, 6 cts. yard.

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Union Square, New York,
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SELF-ACTING REPEATERS, STRIKING HOURS AND QUARTERS.
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E. R. TREMAIN & CO.,

BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,

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Are prepared to execute orders for the purchase and sale of STOCKS and BONDS at the NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE---to carry Stocks on Margin---and give the usual facilities to operators who desire to take advantage of the present prices of Stocks.
We make a specialty of the co-operative system, which offers perfect security and quick profits to small dealers. Circulars, giving full particulars of this new mode of speculating in Stocks, will be sent on application by mail.

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THE HEIR AT LAW,

AND

THE POST OF HONOR.

Monday, Nov. 24, the Great Play, LEAH THE FORSAKEN, with a superb cast.
Reappearance of Miss SUSAN DENIN.

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Monroe-st., east of Bridge.

GRAND SUCCESS

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ALL SIZES OF PREPARED COAL

$10.00 Delivered, $9.00 in Yards.

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Yards---Indiana-st. Bridge, Twenty-second-st. Bridge.

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Our unusually large purchases are made at

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Than ordinary prices. We sell at correspondingly

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On Jacksonville branch C. & A. Railroad, the largest grain shipping station in the State; over

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shipped through this house last year. Rented until 1st of September, 1874, to responsible parties.

$100 PER MONTH. OVER 20 PER CENT

On investment. Apply at

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Desiring the facilities of a PROMPT, SAFE, and RELIABLE Commission Firm should correspond with

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REFER TO ANY OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE IN CHICAGO.

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For Doors and Windows. Excludes all COLD, SNOW, RAIN, WIND, and DUST. No nails or screws are used in applying it. It is not only cheaper but superior in all respects to the Moulding Strips. Call and examine at

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Transient, per day.....60c., 75c.....$1.00
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Best $2 per day House in the United States

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Giant Nail-Puller & Box-Opener

At KELLOGG & JOHNSON'S,

Agents Wanted. 193 South Clark-st.

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PRICES REDUCED. Circulars sent. A. CASAL & CO., 9 William-st., second floor, P. O. Box 4064. New York.

RUMORS OF WAR.

The Violence Offered the American Minister at Madrid.

Minister Sickles Makes His Preparations to Leave the City.

But Is Persuaded to Stay by the British Minister.

The Washington Cabinet Deliberate Four and a Half Hours Without Result.

The Treasury Declares the Registry of the Virginius Regular.

She Was American, and Violated No International Law.

Our 20 Best Vessels to Be in Service in a Month.

Rear-Admiral Scott to Command in Cuban Waters.

The West Virginia Legislature Favors Cuban Independence.

Sherman Inspecting the Atlantic and Gulf Coast Fortifications.

Opinions of Alexander H. Stephens and Fernando Wood.

Further Details of the Execution.

WASHINGTON ADVICES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE REPORTED RUPTURE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—Our complication with Spain has formed a topic of more general and animated discussion to-day than at any other time since the Virginius was taken. This was due to the *Herald's* Madrid special, which, although it is quite generally discredited, has had a perceptible effect in all circles, inasmuch as it confirmed in some respects the *Republican's* Madrid advices, which were telegraphed you last night. To the facts contained in the latter dispatch is also due much of the excitement of to-day.

THE GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION

is better appreciated when it is understood that the people of Spain have shown a hostile spirit, and a disposition to embarrass the Castelar Government in its attempts to make reparation for the offense committed in the taking of the Virginius. The original offense, if such it should prove to be, seems likely to be overborne by

ACTS OF VIOLENCE AND HOSTILITY

growing out of the primary wrong before time has been had to get at the facts and a full understanding of the circumstances, and if war ensues it will be provoked probably by these acts of passion on both sides, committed in haste to be repented at leisure. The fact that the mob which

ASSAILED THE QUARTERS OF MINISTER SICKLES

in Madrid was composed of Carlists and other opponents to the Republic is only taken as an evidence of the great difficulties which surround Castelar, and which may compel him, much as he may desire peace and the friendship of the American Government, to conduct himself in such a manner that

A WAR WILL BE INEVITABLE.

It is believed that if the alternative is presented him either to accept a war, with a prospect of uniting Spain and the Republic, or to make reparation for the offense charged, and lose the opportunity of healing the dissensions among the Spanish people,

HE WILL ACCEPT WAR.

On the other hand, there is reason to believe that the Carlists and other opponents to the Republic are fermenting the agitations which will force the Castelar Government into a hostile attitude, in order that they may seize a favorable opportunity, when the Republican forces are engaged in grappling with a foreign foe, to carry out their plans and place Don Carlos on the throne. The situation is one which is regarded here as

FULL OF DANGER TO CASTELAR,

and the Spanish Republic and out of which the way is not clear. The activity in our navy-yards continues unabated, and the Administration is apparently making every exertion to place our war establishment on a footing which will enable us to carry out any warlike wishes that may be indicated by Congress.

EVERY AVAILABLE VESSEL

is being fitted out for active service with all possible speed. Investigations of our naval resources have developed the fact that we can, in such short time as thirty days, make a very respectable showing of armed vessels,—sufficient, in the opinion of many, to enable us to

COPE WITH THE SPANISH NAVY,

which is strong in numbers, but weak in the character of its vessels, most of them being of wood or clad with a thin iron armor, which would be of small account to resist our heavy guns.

Members of Congress are coming in slowly, and their opinions are eagerly sought for as indicating the

COURSE LIKELY TO BE PURSUED BY CONGRESS.

Up to-day a conservative feeling prevailed, the members almost unanimously expressing themselves as opposed to precipitate action, when caution and circumspection might avoid a difficulty which could not but prove costly and disastrous to this country. Under the influence of the news of this morning, however, they seem to have

CAUGHT THE INFECTION OF THE HOUR,

and talk rather more belligerently. Still, there is no reason now to believe that Congress will proceed to extreme measures, unless information showing more clearly a hostile spirit on the part of Spain be received at an early day. Senator Cameron seems somewhat disposed to precipitate action, as it is understood is also Senator Chandler, who arrived to-night; but the mass of the members of Congress, prominent soldiers, and naval officers who are here deprecate undue haste, while they very generally commend the Administration for the promptness which it has displayed in making ready for any emergency.

A DENIAL.

Secretary Fish authorizes a denial of the substance of the vital points in the *Herald's* Madrid dispatch of last night. He affirms most decidedly that all things are now auspicious for peace. He has every confidence in the good faith in which the Spanish Government acts.

THE CASE OF THE VIRGINIUS

was finally unraveled at the Treasury Department to-day, and it was found that she is beyond a doubt legally an American vessel, with an American registry in due form, and that she has complied with the laws governing merchant ships in every particular, so that even a technical fault cannot be found with her in this respect.

THE CABINET SESSION TO-DAY

lasted four hours and a half,—the longest session held for many years. Every member was present, and the discussion of the Cuban-Spanish question occupied nearly the whole of the time. The annual departmental reports were laid over without consideration. The correspondence between Minister Sickles and the State Department was submitted, and, among other papers, a dispatch confirming the report sent you last night of the

MOBBING OF THE UNITED STATES LEGATION AT MADRID

on the 18th inst. The information at hand is so meagre, and of such a doubtful character, that nothing decisive could be done, and the discussion ranged almost solely upon the possibilities of the future. It was not thought best to abate any of the vigor with which preparations for war are being made. Rumors have been freely circulated in the city to-day of

ATTEMPTS TO ASSASSINATE SICKLES,

some successful, some not, but no credit is given them, and they are treated as the natural outgrowth of the excitement of the times. The old Keys-Sickles scandal is revived, with the allegation that Keys' friends now propose to revenge his death.

CRITICISMS OF SICKLES' COURSE

are in the main favorable to him. He is credited with having borne himself with commendable firmness and moderation.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—The *Republican*, Administration organ will to-morrow contain the following, which is the Administration statement of the situation of Cuban affairs up to this hour: The Government has reason to congratulate itself upon the aspect of the present condition of its negotiations with Spain. It will be remembered, that as soon as the first information of the Santiago slaughter was received the Government instructed Minister Sickles to convey its protest to the Madrid authorities in the most emphatic manner against the outrage, and that subsequently a demand for reclamation sufficient to repair the injury inflicted upon the victims of the slaughter and stone for the insult to our flag, was submitted to the same authorities. The result of this prompt action was the transmission of an order from the Madrid Government to the Havana authorities

TO SUSPEND FURTHER EXECUTIONS

until more satisfactory investigation could be had. The effect of this order was to prevent any addition butcheries, after it had been received by Gov. Burriel. The United States Government is, therefore, entitled to the credit of having saved, by its prompt intervention, many imperiled lives of members of the unfortunate crew of the Virginius. Great credit is also due to Minister Sickles for this result, as it is known that he had taken the initiative steps before the receipt of special instructions from our State Department to secure it. The dispatches, official and otherwise, conclusively prove that if the Government had not intervened, the majority of the remainder of the crew would have been sacrificed. Burriel's submission to the Spanish Government is already made apparent beyond the possibility of contradiction. The Spanish Government is, therefore, entitled, so far as this submission is concerned, to whatever credit may accrue from the fact that it effectively and promptly responded in a favorable manner to our first demand in the premises. If its commands had been disobeyed the case would have presented a different aspect, but as it is, we are compelled to accept the fact of Burriel's obedience thereto as proof of the

HONEST INTENTION OF THE CASTELAR GOVERNMENT

to have a satisfactory and honorable settlement of the difficulty. No doubt exists that an imperative necessity for action on the part of our Government of a most aggressive and unpleasant kind to protect its citizens has been removed by this new and favorable feature of the case.

AT THE CABINET MEETING

yesterday, which lasted four and a half hours, the official dispatches submitted confirmed the belief that there is no more reason to abandon the idea of attaining a just conclusion now than there was yesterday. The sensational tales now so rife may have a temporary effect, but the facts remain as they were when we announced the receipt of official information that the Spanish Cabinet is unanimously in favor of

A SATISFACTORY AND HONORABLE SETTLEMENT

of the Virginius difficulty, but regard the maintenance of the integrity of Spanish territory as essential. When it is understood that no new developments have occurred since this announcement was made, except those regarding the obedience by Burriel of the commands of his Home Government, which,—as he says, must be accepted as favorable indications of the honest purpose of that Government to deal justly,—it will at once appear that

THE SITUATION

promises favorable, if not peaceful, results. The Government will, nevertheless, continue its preparations, in anticipation of unfavorable results. It is now almost certain that delays will occur to such an extent that the case will necessarily be presented to Congress in an incomplete condition. These delays are the result of the interruption of the telegraphic communication between Havana and Santiago de Cuba, and other apparent reasons, among which is the impossibility that either Government will be able to possess itself of all the necessary facts before that time. For these reasons the Government will not insist upon its original intention to demand an immediate ultimatum. It will, nevertheless, use its utmost endeavor to close the case as soon as a reasonable possibility will admit. In view of the conduct of the Castelar Government thus far, it is not expected that a request will be made for unreasonable delays. It is therefore to be hoped that the difficulty will

REACH AN AMICABLE ADJUSTMENT

in time to satisfy the desire of our people for reparation, and at the same time not to do violence to the apparent necessity for more definite information than is now in our possession.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

GEN. SICKES IN TROUBLE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Dispatches received from Madrid by the Secretary of State state that a mob which collected in front of the American Legation in that city, yesterday, was promptly dispersed by the Government. There is no doubt here in official circles but that the authorities at Madrid are fully capable of preventing any outbreak. The position of Minister Sickles is very uncomfortable, but it is not believed that violence will be offered, as Sickles telegraphs that the Spanish officials are equal to the emergency. Minister Sickles is in

HOURLY COMMUNICATION

with the State Department here, and his dispatches indicate the existence of a very strong feeling against the United States.

The members of the Cabinet this morning seem to be very serious in their demeanor, and there seems to be more extended discussion in all places as to the probabilities of war than has yet been noticed. At the same time, so far as they have been made known, official advices from Spain has not varied to the assertions of the honesty of Castelar's Government to

PRESERVE FRIENDLY RELATIONS

and to command calmness and dignity during the progress of the negotiations. The excitement of the populace in Madrid does not seem to be shared by the Government there, as is evinced by the expressed opinion of the Secretary of State here, that there is exaggeration in official reports, and the assertions of Mr. Sickles that the Spanish Government is able and has suppressed hostile indications against the American Legation at Madrid.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of the Navy returned to this city this morning, and was at the Department at a very early hour. A large number of naval officers have been ordered to duty to-day to ships of heavy ordnance now being fitted out for immediate service. A naval recruiting office has been ordered to be opened at New Orleans. The Navy Department has received up to this time 150 applications for services under the Government, in case of trouble, from ex-volunteer officers of the navy, and applications are constantly being received, the reply being that they will be duly considered should occasion arise for such action.

CAMERON BELLIGERENT.

Senator Cameron, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, had an extended interview with President Grant this morning. In a subsequent conversation he stated that, if Spain refused or was unable to make proper reparation, he believed Congress would authorize a declaration of war.

INSPECTION OF FORTIFICATIONS.

It is unofficially stated that Gen. Sherman left last night on a tour of inspection of the fortifications of the Atlantic and Gulf States.

MR. ROBESON'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Secretary Robeson had early interviews to-day with the bureau officers of the Navy Department, in which he reiterated his instructions that the various divisions of the naval service shall exert their utmost efforts; that all vessels being prepared for sea shall be in first-class order in every respect at an early period for active service.

LATER DEVELOPMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—More excitement than heretofore has prevailed to-day consequent on the latest intelligence from Madrid, and the probabilities of war with Spain were freely discussed. All kinds of rumors were in circulation, adding to the widespread excitement, and causing numerous inquiries at official quarters as to their truth, only to get assurance that the Government was without official advices confirming them.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT

is making earnest inquiry for information to be forwarded to Minister Sickles as to the

LEGITIMATE RIGHTS OF THE VIRGINIUS

to all the privileges and protection guaranteed to an American vessel on the high seas. The subject has been thoroughly investigated in the Navigation Division of the Treasury Department. There is no reason to believe that any irregularity exists in the registry papers of that vessel. This fact has been communicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Secretary of State, and was one of the subjects that received attention at the Cabinet meeting to-day, Mr. Richardson producing copies of the papers and records of his Department concerning her.

THE CABINET SESSION

was the longest ever held under President Grant's Administration. Upon adjournment it was remarked that the meeting had been one of the most important ever held, a member stating that the whole time had been occupied upon the Virginius matter and its attending complications. The Cabinet officers are still careful not to permit a word to escape them as to the conclusions reached either at this or the two preceding meetings. It can, however, be stated, in speaking of the public sentiment in Spain as being of a violent character toward the American Legation, that this feeling in Spain is brutal and unreasonable, and it really seemed that the Ministry could not stand which would grant what is reasonable.

The Government is without advices confirmatory of the reports that social relations between our representative at Madrid and the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs had been interrupted. Regarding the rumors of

FURTHER VIOLENCE AGAINST THE LEGATION

and Mr. Sickles personally, which were in active circulation to-day, it can be authoritatively stated that no reports of that character are confirmed by the official dispatches.

THE PRESIDENT,

in conversing upon the subject of our relations with Spain, is free from anything like passion, his manner being calm, but at the same time indicative of earnestness. He is evidently in full accord with the general sentiment of the country, but will do nothing, even by implication, that will place the United States in the wrong before the world. While the United States sympathizes with Spain in her efforts to establish a Republican form of government, and will give all possible moral support in that direction, this movement on her part will not serve in the least degree to restrain our Government from

EXACTING THE FULL MEASURE OF REDRESS

for pending grievances, and protecting all interests covered by the national flag.

It was said by a well-known Senator to-night, in conversation with the President, that the Spanish Government exhibits some alarm, not wishing to provoke hostilities with this Government; that all Americans may rest assured that proper measures will be taken to guard against possible or probable repetitions of the outrage, either by Spanish or Cuban authority; and, further, that the President will

SUBMIT THE WHOLE MATTER TO CONGRESS

for their advice and direction, and it can be added, the information having been received from high official source, nothing has been received by the Government essentially different from the news published in the newspapers with reference to Spanish or Cuban affairs, and when Congress meets there is no doubt that the public will be satisfied that prudence combined with due regard to our national honor has been observed by the Executive Department of the Government.

CUBAN NEWS.

THE EXECUTIONS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—A Cuban gentleman living and doing business in this city, who arrived from Cuba yesterday, declared the statement that more than 100 of the crew of the Virginius were executed was true, as he saw it so stated by Spanish official reports in Havana.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE TRIAL OF THE CREW.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The latest letters from Santiago to the *El Cronista*, the Spanish organ of this city, say of the trial of the Virginius crew: "The tribunal continued their work without cessation. The Marine Court-Martial met at 6 a. m. on the 6th, and closed their work at 7 the next morning. Such was the rectitude that presided over their deliberations that thirty-seven of the crew were sentenced to death; twelve to different punishment, of greater or less severity; and three acquitted, having proved their entire innocence.

DEPARTURE OF THE CONDEMNED

The thirty-seven were transferred to prison and handed over to special advisers. Capt. Fry behaved with dignity, and preserved an ostentatious serenity. Alfaro exhibited a bold demeanor at first, saying that he was an American citizen, but being asked the city of his birth, he answered Havana. With his confession, he changed completely. As soon as he saw the law was about to be visited upon him, he offered his services and influence for the Spanish cause in Cuba.

THE LAW WAS EXECUTED

at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 7th, and in that solemn moment there was still heard the voice of some one who cried "Viva Cuba liber!"—a cry which was lost in the report of the muskets. There was one noble incident—

A VICTORY FOR OUR HOLY FAITH—

twenty Protestant individuals were converted to our Catholic Church. They were full of the most fervent faith, and received the sacrament and baptism. They confessed, communicated, and with the deepest feeling prayed the Lord for salvation for their souls. May He have received them into his rest! One said he had never had any religious instruction, and, knowing that was necessary, he embraced in full hope what was explained to him by our good priests.

SONS OF THE UNREMEMBERED.

Among the thirty-seven were Day, Tregilla, Carrion, Arei, Duenas, Deloyo, Perran, Lavrameuda, and Garcia. Among those allotted on the shore were Guillasso, Valls, Jurio, Consuegra, Francisco Borras, Polo, and Herminio Quesada. All were placed in the condemned cell at 10 o'clock of the 7th. To describe the attitude of the band of youth before the Crucifix is an ingrateful task since the scene appeared like a bacchanal of men, without souls, and without knowledge of what they were soon to meet. They seemed to care very little for the exhortations of the faithful priests, and confessed with such little faith that it is doubtful whether it profited them. With equal insolence they marched to

THE PLACE OF EXECUTION,

a few phrases, although not uttered in loud voice, showed that they still preserved in that solemn moment their hatred to Spain; and with a "Viva Cuba Libre," their sentence was carried out.

THE VIRGINIUS

will be set afloat to-morrow, and will soon be ready to serve as a second Tornado, if necessary. There has been an attempt to create an impression that this vessel had papers in due form. This is false, because she had a large number of fictitious names on her manifest, and her log-book is greatly lacking in incidents of the voyage.

THE AGE OF THOSE EXECUTED.

If there should be any slander about the age of those who were shot, let me say that all were at least 18; and the youngest, Herminio Quesada, declared that he had passed his 18th year on the 4th of October. As a rare coincidence, the prosecutor, Don Jose Maria Antran, a Lieutenant commanding the gunboat Isla de Cuba, is a Cuban, though a true and faithful Spaniard."

A LETTER FROM SENOR ALFARO.

The following is a letter from Senor Alfaro to Gen. Burriel on the day of the former's execution:

Your Excellency:

In the name of humanity and civilization, filled with horror by the terrible and sanguinary scenes of the fratricidal affair, and apprehending the uselessness of continuing longer the contest in which has been sacrificed the most generous blood which has taken part in it, I am resolved, and pledge my word not only to desist completely from assisting the cause of the Cuban insurrection, but to work to accomplish the tranquillity of this island under the Spanish dominion, employing all my influence with the principal personages of the insurrection to that end. The subscriber is the private secretary of Quesada, who is at present the Cuban agent abroad, and binds himself to use all his influence with that Chief to accomplish this purpose. In his own character he has in his hands secrets of some importance which he could reveal if Your Excellency would give him the opportunity. In return, the only favor which I ask of Your Excellency is to grant their lives to the crew and passengers of the steamer Virginius, one of whom I am. The few moments at my disposal prevent me from detailing the revelations which relate to the operations already begun, and to certain negotiations with the Government of the United States and the bribery of American officers, of all of which I could satisfy Your Excellency, if allowed an audience of half-an-hour.

(Signed) SIG. PEDRO ALFARO.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 7, 1873.

LETTER NO. 2.

To His Excellency Gen. Burriel:

The undersigned have the honor to inform your Excellency that they are disposed to contribute everything in their power and they have the honor to await your orders in the prison of Santiago De Cuba. God guard Your Excellency many years.

(Signed) AUGUSTIN D. VARONA,
GUILLERM S. VALLS,
JOSE BOITEL,
ARTURO S. DEMALA,
JUSTO CONSUEGRA,
JOSE OTERO,
SALVADOR PINEDO.

6th of November, 1873.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. FRY.

The statement of Capt. Fry is as follows: With permission of the Consul, I wish to say a few words in favor of the crew of the Virginius and the mitigation of their punishment. The First Pilot had just escaped from a ship wreck, and needed an advance of salary to buy clothes and have them made. Nothing was said to him in regard to the blockade running, but, on the contrary, as I had the authorization of the owners, I had prepared the papers of the vessel, I notified every one that we were to be occupied in trade with the islands with passengers for Puerto Simones in Costa Rico, or in taking cattle to Cuba, as I believed that the vessel might do so.

From the time when arms arrived on board I thought there would be occasion for a portion of the men to see the Consul. The Consul in Puerto Principe sent for me, but I did not receive his message until I was on board, having been compelled to leave port by order of the authorities. There was a guard on board to prevent desertion by the passengers. I know that some of them protested, but Varona let them know that he would answer propositions of this class with the pistol.

Running the blockade is considered a risky business among sailors, for which good pay is received. It is notorious has a great number of vessels were employed in it during the American War, and, although captures were numerous, not a single life was lost; the greater part of the prisoners were set at liberty after a short imprisonment. I never heard a word before the night of my sentence of Cuban law and the proclamation relative to an attempt to introduce arms into Cuba. If, with superior opportunities, I was ignorant that the case could be decided by another law than the international, how complete must have been the ignorance of these poor people. I was continually in the company of people who ought to have known it, and not one alluded to the fact. In a word, I believe that is not known, and that the world will be painfully surprised at learning the sacrifice of these lives.

The Consul knows well that I am not pleading for my own life. I have not prayed to God for it, nor even to the Blessed Mother. I have neither home nor country,—a victim of war and persecution, the avenues to the securing of property being closed to me to such a point that I have not been able to provide bread for my wife and seven children, who know what it is to suffer for the necessaries of life. My life is one of suffering, and I look upon what has happened to me as a benefit of God, and it is not for me, therefore, to ask favors of any one.

The engineer Knight, I know, came contrary to his will. He was bitterly opposed to it, as I learn from the person who obtained him to come.

Spaniards, the world is not so full of people who prefer honor to life: Save him, poor "Bona!" Poor gentleman, with heart as tender and as compassionate as that of a woman of irreproachable honor, his business was that of charity. He was devoted to others, and though he was aboard the vessel for the benefit of their health, I believe he will not use this advantage for himself.

The man Bribon was my servant, hired by the day, when we were in port, and not inscribed on the roll. He wanted to be set on shore at Jamaica. He was disembarked at Palmitor, and lost the opportunity. He is almost an idiot. They call him Cubanello, and he is a Venezuelan. He was a favorite on board, and ought not to suffer. Another fellow was taken on board to keep him from dying of sickness and hunger, was sent to the hospital from the boat, and permitted to come on board through charity.

The greater portion of the crew were entrapped by their lodging-house keepers, who gained possession of them and watched the opportunity to put them on board, on receiving advances on their wages.

Spaniards, I believe I am the only one who dies in the entire Christian faith of our holy religion. Consider the souls of these poor people; give them an opportunity to ask mercy of God. I know that you must fulfill your duty, but my blood ought to be sufficient, because innocent and defenceless people will suffer with my fall.

May these considerations have influence with the authorities to whom I beg to appeal. These poor people had no knowledge of what you think their crime. Pardon me if I say that I don't believe their deaths would have on the fate of Cuba the good effect the law foresees,—our civilization is so opposed to such proceeding. I don't say this in tone of complaint, but we are accustomed to at least indentify victims whom we are going to sacrifice.

"According to my view, there should have been some intervention. Our Government, by its influence, should have been pronounced, and perhaps in that way their lives might have been saved without compromising the dignity of Spain.

Senores, farewell. I know that the members of the Council who condemn me accomplished a painful duty. Let them remember us in their prayers to God, and ask their wives and children to do the same for us. Respectfully,

JOHN FRY.

Written on board the Tornado, Nov. 7, 1873.

(By Mail.)

Havana (Nov. 10) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

Regarding the most prominent affair in the

(Continued on the Fifth Page.)

SLAYTON AND GALLAGHER.

Beginning of Their Trial Before the Board of Police.

What Was Learned About Their Connection with the Felsenthal Case.

The Charge that They Procured the Absence of a Witness Not Yet Proven.

Capt. Bull's Account of His Arrest and Imprisonment.

The Board of Police Commissioners were yesterday plunged into a state of confusion compared with which the recent complications in the Police Department were "straight as a string." The cause of their confusion was the trial of certain charges against Officers Slayton and Gallagher, and certainly no court ever wandered through such a labyrinth of unmeaning and contradictory testimony with such apparent hopelessness. How any conclusion was arrived at must ever remain a puzzle. The trial of one Felsenthal in all its varying phases, with much similarly irrelevant matter, was discussed at prodigious length, and the real issues of the trial lost sight of from the commencement of the trial.

To make the confusion still more embarrassing, the arrangement of the Board-room was exceedingly defective. Every window and door was closed, and the steam-pipes as hot as steam could make them. To preserve a symptom of privacy, the Board had, some months ago, partitioned off half the room with a rail. Within this inclosure a second barricade of desks had been erected. Between the desks and the barricade are the Secretary's table and a table for the reporters. And within the few square feet which remained were crammed the two officers and their counsel, Mr. Adams and his counsel, Secretary Ward, several reporters who could not work their way to their table, and, finally, at the extreme end of the room, the witnesses in the case. Added to this, a large and talkative audience outside the rail, perpetually changing position and talking earnestly, the banging and hammering of steam-coils, and the reader may form some idea of the confusion of surroundings amid which the Felsenthal case was retried, to fix certain charges on Slayton and Gallagher. When approximate quiet was achieved, the Board came to order.

The officers plead "not guilty," and Mr. Trude asked that they be tried separately on the charges.

Mr. Adams said the officers had acted jointly in the arrest of Bull, and the subject-matter before the Board could not well be divided in a case of this character. All he desired was a fair trial, and, in case of acquittal, he would be more pleased than any one. If guilty, he would expect their summary dismissal from the force.

STATE'S-ATTORNEY REED

was sworn, and testified in the case of Felsenthal, indicted for receiving stolen goods, that on the morning of the trial Slayton told him that an important witness had absented himself from the city and could not be found. The name of the witness was, he understood, Gromm. On the strength of the statement of Slayton's, he (witness) caused the indictment to be nolle-prosequied. He did not think it worth while to prosecute the case when such a material witness could not be found. He understood that Gromm was the only witness who could convict Felsenthal; would not swear that the name was Gromm. If Slayton deceived him in the matter, it was a very grave offense, but he did not know whether he had deceived him or not. Had never known Slayton derelict in duty in any other case. Had not had time to investigate the case.

MR. WILLARD,

attorney for the Northwestern Railroad, was sworn. He said that, after Felsenthal's indictment, he learned that that person was endeavoring to secure the absence of one August Gromm, a material witness in the case against him. He (witness) gave Slayton a voucher for $25, which was cashed by the Company. Slayton was to procure a ticket for Gromm to leave for Clinton, Iowa, because Felsenthal would not pay him the sum agreed upon until Gromm showed a ticket. The next he knew of the case, he learned from the morning papers that Felsenthal was released from custody, and, on inquiring, was told by Mr. Reed that he had entered a nol. pros. on account of Gromm's absence. Felsenthal was subsequently rearrested. Witness stated that Mr. Adams was not employed by the Northwestern Railroad Company in any capacity, but it was understood by the road that he should assist in the prosecution of the charges.

Mr. Adams now introduced Mr. Shrieve to represent him, inasmuch as he (Adams) was not a practicing attorney, and not familiar with the subtleties of the profession.

AUGUST GROMM

was sworn, and testified that he was a witness in the Felsenthal case. Heard that there was a nolle prosequi entered in that case. Was at home in the city at that time. Had frequent intercourse with Slayton during the pendency of the case. Slayton offered him $100 to leave town, and got him a ticket, which he afterwards had cashed, and handed the $25 paid for it to him. Saw Slayton two or three days after the nolle prosequi was entered. Witness subsequently stated that his employer, Mr. Wertheimer, told him that he had no further use for him, and gave him $100 to leave town, saying at the same time that it came from Felsenthal, on condition he would leave town. Wertheimer bought the ticket for him, witness subsequently explained. The understanding between witness and Slayton was that witness was not to leave town. Witness finally admitted that he turned the ticket (which was now discovered to have cost $58.50) into money, and "used it because he had done lots of work for Mr. Slayton and the railroad company, and they never paid him."

J. W. Hern was then suddenly called upon to give some unimportant testimony in the Felsenthal case. He "didn't know anything about the case or anything else."

MR. ADAMS

was sworn, and testified that a nolle prosequi was entered in the Felsenthal case, and that he had learned this was done upon a statement made by Officer Slayton to Mr. Reed. He had an interview with Mr. Willard, and proceedings were instituted to rearrest the Felsenthals. They were, he had learned, rearrested and tried before Justice Scully. In the meantime, he had learned the witnesses were taken before the Grand Jury, and a new indictment was found, which is now pending. He had learned that the case was put under the care of the two officers by Mr. Willard, who, on finding that a nolle prosequi had been entered, called upon witness to look up the fact. Witness expressed himself to Slayton in strong terms, and told him in these strong terms to explain to Mr. Willard. Slayton, he had learned, did see Mr. Willard. After the rearrest of Felsenthal, the witnesses were present, except these officers, and the case continued. On the second occasion of the trial, before Justice Scully, both officers were present. Gallagher was also present before the Grand Jury, and rendered effective service in procuring the indictment. He had told Mr. Slayton that money had been used. The facts of the Felsenthal case he knew nothing of, except that the officers had charge of the case. The property was described by the witness with great minuteness of detail, as well as the various companies to which it belonged. Witness did not of his own knowledge know that Gallagher or Slayton had ever received a dollar from any person wrongfully, or had ever done a wrongful action.

MR. BULL WAS SWORN,

and told to make a statement. He said he was an employe of Capt. Turtle, and proceeded to give the particulars of the arrest of Wertheimer on a search-warrant. He had been in Wertheimer's store a few minutes when Slayton came in, and witness took Wertheimer to the station, and directed the station-keeper to book him as receiver of stolen goods. Slayton said the warrant was of no use, and caused witness to be locked up. Witness had been in the cell about two hours when Capt. Turtle bailed him out. Witness afterwards discovered that some of the stolen property was found by him at the station, and packed in bags.

Cross-examined: Witness had arrested several parties on just such warrants from Justices of the Peace. Slayton caused witness to be locked up, and accompanied Wertheimer back to his junk-store. The charge against witness was "representing himself to be an officer." Witness was discharged (the case being withdrawn) by Justice Banyon, and was rearrested immediately by a Constable on a warrant sworn out by Slayton before Justice Boyden, the charge being "representing himself to be an officer." Witness had observed railroad property conveyed from Wertheimer's store to be shipped to Cincinnati, and had frequently seen Slayton and Gallagher around the store. On the day following witness' arrest, Wertheimer was arrested by Slayton.

By Mr. Trude: Was employed by Capt. Turtle; did not know whether he was empowered to serve papers any more than any other citizen. Justice Banyon deputized him to search certain premises, and on the strength of that he arrested Mr. Wertheimer. Witness acted as an officer. For this conduct witness had been held to bail yesterday (Thursday), the Justice deciding that Justice Banyon had no right to deputize him. Witness could not swear that that property was stolen; to the best of his belief, it was stolen; believed that Mr. Wertheimer knew the property to be stolen; Mr. Wertheimer had been notified by certain parties. Mr. Thompson had notified him. [This information was reluctantly given by witness after an obstinate refusal.] Witness would not swear that railroads did not frequently sell worn-out metals to Mr. Wertheimer. His books showed that the property was sold him by a Mr. Johnson. Witness told Wertheimer not to mind Slayton, but had no conversation with the latter. Slayton asked him what authority witness had to make the arrest, and witness pointed to the warrant. Could not tell whether it was a body-warrant or a search-warrant. Witness did not know whether a search-warrant authorized him to arrest anybody. Anyway, he arrested him on it. Didn't ask Slayton to aid him. Witness was a Captain of Capt. Turtle's detective force; never had been a private; never had any experience in police business. Didn't know what was the occupation of Slayton and Gallagher. Had served other warrants. No other Justice ever deputized him. Didn't know whether the officers had stars on. The witness created much merriment by obstinately insisting that he "was in jail at the station."

Mr. Hern and Mr. Bull were recalled, but added nothing material. This ended the case of the prosecution.

MR. STACKPOLE,

a lawyer, was called for the defense, and sworn. He was employed at the preliminary examinations to prosecute the Felsenthals, and considered McClellan a material witness. Slayton and Gallagher, he thought, were present when the junk-dealers were arraigned. Both the officers did all they could to have the brothers prosecuted.

On cross-examination, he stated that Slayton and Gallagher were subpœnaed to attend the examination.

JUSTICE DAGGETT

was the next witness. The Felsenthals were brought before him on a change of venue from Banyon, and were discharged because there was not sufficient evidence to hold them for trial at the Criminal Court. Slayton and Gallagher evinced a disposition to prosecute them.

The Board then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

NO CAUSE FOR WAR WITH SPAIN.

Gen. Pryor's Protest Against Hasty Action—Legal Aspects of the Case—War Enough for One Generation.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

SIR: It is evident that a war with Spain is imminent; and it is equally certain, though probably not so evident to the multitude, that the United States are ill-prepared for war, and that war, even with Spain, will involve this country in very serious commercial and industrial disasters. The writer, while indignant at the butchery of the Virginius' passengers, and as sensitive as any to the honor of the American flag, thinks, nevertheless, we have no *casus belli* with Spain; and that it is the duty of every citizen in the interest of peace to check the headlong passions of the people.

These propositions are submitted as enunciating indisputable principles of international law:

First—That a neutral vessel may be searched on the high seas; and, if found to carry contraband of war, may be seized and confiscated by adjudication of the Court of Admiralty.

Second—Much more may a neutral vessel be seized on the high seas and condemned, if it carry solders to the assistance of the belligerent.

Third—This right to search, seize, and condemn the neutral vessel is not affected by the fact that the party for whom the contraband and troops are intended is an unrecognized community of rebels. The case of the Trent is not inconsistent, since she was transporting hostile individuals to a neutral country.

Fourth—The legitimate Government has the right to exact the forfeit of life of such of its own subjects as rise in armed revolt against its authority, and has the right to punish with death subjects of a neutral power engaged in the revolt.

Fifth—The high sea is the property of no nation, or rather is the property of all nations equally; and a neutral subject taken on the high seas with arms, and in the act of going to the aid of the revolt, forfeits his life to the captor.

Sixth—It is the duty of a neutral nation to prevent the issue from its ports of a hostile expedition in aid of the revolt, and if it be incompetent to the fulfillment of the obligation, the injured power may enforce the correlative right. Hence, Spain might have as much right to oblige the United States to observe their neutral obligations as the United States have to restrain or punish by force the excesses of the Cuban people on the pretext that their Government was incompetent to do the duty.

The first fault was committed by the United States in allowing the departure of the Virginius on its illicit and criminal errand, and they are in no position to complain of consequences. It is notorious that the Virginius was fitted out in our ports for the express purpose of carrying men and munitions to the aid of the Cuban revolt; that she was caught in the act of carrying reinforcements to rebels; and the consequence is that she is forfeit, and the belligerent individuals on board were subject to execution under the laws of war. They were outlaws, and had no claim to the protection either of public law nor of the laws of the United States.

If these propositions be correct, then, however execrable the conduct of the Cuban Volunteers, and however our blood may boil with indignation at their barbarity, the United States have no legitimate cause of war with Spain. Surely we have had war enough for one generation, and our forbearance will rather challenge admiration for the self-poise of a great people than expose them to the suspicion of pusillanimity.

ROGER A. PRYOR.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17, 1873.

Senator Oglesby's Marriage.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, Nov. 19.

The wedding of Senator Richard J. Oglesby and Mrs. Anna Keays, daughter of the Hon. J. D. Gillett, took place yesterday at the residence of Mr. Gillett, at Elkhart. The happy event, which is fairly considered a leading and most interesting society item throughout this part of the State, took place at the hour of noon. The invited guests from this city left by special train. At Lincoln an additional car was attached. Arrived at Elkhart, the party entered carriages in waiting, and were speedily conveyed to the magnificent residence of Mr. Gillett, where had already assembled family friends from Chicago, Decatur, and other points. Greetings over, to the accompaniment of excellent music by the Springfield Silver Cornet Band, dancing began and continued until the appointed hour, when, the "Grand Wedding March" being played, the doors of the south end of the parlor were thrown open, and the wedding party entered in the following order: Mrs. Gillett, the bride's mother, and the Hon. Virgil Hickox; Senator Oglesby and Maj. Sheridan Waite; six sisters of the bride as bridesmaids; Miss Mary Latham and Miss E. Hickox; the bride and Mr. Gillett, her father. A somewhat novel feature was that the bridesmaids had no gentlemen escorts. The impressive wedding ceremony of the Episcopal Church was used,—the Rev. F. M. Gregg, A. M., Rector of St. Paul's Church, of this city, officiating. Congratulations over, the wedding breakfast was served; a most magnificent and inviting appearance the table presented. They were handsomely decorated, and especially noticeable was the ornamental confectionery supplied from this city. Agreeably to the custom, now more than formerly, in vogue, no wine was offered. After breakfast, dancing was resumed, and during the afternoon the Senator led off a cotillion in an elegant manner, and there was the additional feature of vocal music, Mrs. Rink singing in an unusually excellent manner.

The bride wore white corded silk, *en train*, with point lace and silk puffings, and the regulation orange-flower wreath, with point-lace veil. She wore no jewelry. All the bridesmaids wore Swiss muslins with very elaborate trimmings. Senator Oglesby was dressed in the traditional costume and gave evidence of the heartiness with which he enjoyed the occasion.

The party bade farewell at about half-past 4 in the afternoon, expressing their pleasure at being privileged to attend one of the most brilliant weddings in the State. There were probably about three hundred guests present, chiefly relatives and intimate friends of the family. Senator Oglesby and his bride leave for Washington on next Thursday.

RAILWAY NEWS.

Suit of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners Against the C. & N. W. R. R.

The Declaration Filed at Freeport—The Free-Pass Question in a New Shape.

How the Public Are Not Benefited by the Scalping System.

Some Hints for the Suburban Man Who Lives in a Barn.

It is understood that the Railroad Commissioners will not press their suits against the Illinois Central and Chicago & Alton Railroad Companies. Upon investigation, they concluded there was not evidence enough to make up a case against the Companies. Their determination to prosecute the Northwestern for alleged violation of the law, at Freeport, is unaltered. The declaration was filed yesterday. The first count charges the Company with extortion, in demanding and receiving $252 for transporting 96 tons of coal from Chicago to Freeport. This is charged to be an excess of $100 over what would be a reasonable rate. It is the regular tariff rate, and will be defended by the Company. Charges of discrimination are also recounted, and the Comissioners appear confident of success in establishing the charges.

The first intimation of the suit received by the Company was through the Springfield dispatches in THE TRIBUNE. Not a word of complaint has been received by the railway officers from any shippers. And, when the Company's agent endeavored to ascertain from the Commissioners' local attorney the nature of the charge, he was informed that the preparation of the declaration would occupy him until the last day allowed by law. No adequate time, therefore, being allowed the defendant to put in its answer, the case will not be disposed of during the ensuing term of court.

THE DEAD-HEAD QUESTION.

The action of the Convention of Railway Managers in refusing to consider the expediency of abolishing passes derives additional interest from the fact that one count of the declaration filed by the State Commissioners in their suit against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, at Freeport, charges the Company with "unjust, unfair, unreasonable, and extortionate discrimination," in allowing the annual passes to remain outstanding after July 1. All passes were not canceled when the reform was inaugurated, because it was thought mean to take back what had been freely given. Should this charge be sustained by the Court, and the law enforced, the question of any and every pass will be a distinct case against the Companies. And as every railroad company in this State has supplied all the clergymen located along their several lines with half-fare passes, suits for each offense could thus be instituted, the penalties for which would bankrupt the strongest companies for acts of charity to poor clergymen. It may not be relevant to the question at issue, but we understand that the Commissioners and Attorney-General "dead-head" over all the Illinois railways, and that the companies have on file the written requests for these passes.

RESIGNED.

Col. J. H. Howe has resigned his position as General-Manager of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Col. Howe is the last representative of the Ogden management of this great property, he having been the General Attorney of the road when Perry H. Smith was General Manager, George L. Dunlop Superintendent, and John C. Gault Assistant Superintendent. It is understood that Col. Howe will be appointed by President Grant to the United States Judgeship for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, a position made vacant by the resignation of Judge Miller.

It is rumored that Mr. H. H. Porter, a Director of the Northwestern Railway, will succeed Col. Howe as Manager. He is a gentleman of large experience, having been connected with Western railway interests for the past twenty-six years. His first experience was on the old Galena Road during the strap-rail period of its existence. Afterwards he filled the position of General Superintendent of the Michigan Southern Railway, during Mr. M. L. Sykes' administration as President.

THE SCALPERS AND TICKET-AGENTS,

having their immense emoluments cut off by the action of the Railway Association of America, are not in a very amiable frame of mind at present, and give vent to their outraged feelings in all sorts of ways. Their favorite mode of letting off their surplus steam seems to be in writing letters to the newspapers charging the reporters with having "put up a job" on them at the instigation of railway managers, whose interest it is to have the commissions on tickets abolished; and, finally, asserting that the public was rather benefited by the commission and scalping system than otherwise.

To show how much the public has been benefited by the commission and scalping system, a few facts will suffice: An old lady, just arrived in New York from Europe, wanted to buy a ticket to Galveston, Texas. She unfortunately came in contact with a scalper. She of course did not know the nearest route by which to reach her distination, and relied entirely on the suggestions of the scalper, who by his amiable and polite manners gained her confidence. To make as much commission as possible, he sold her a ticket to Galveston via Montreal and Chicago, and not until she reached this city did she find out that she had been sent in an entirely out of the way direction.

A gentleman having business at Fort Scott, Kansas, went to a "Union Ticket Office" at Quincy and bought a ticket to St. Louis via the Rockford & Rock Island Railroad. In St. Louis he again visited a Union Ticket Office and purchased a ticket to Fort Scott. The scalper who sold the ticket directed him to a depot, and the gentleman, thinking he was all right, took a sleeping car and was soon sound asleep. On awakening the next morning he found himself back again in Quincy, the ticket to Fort Scott sold to him at St. Louis being over the same road he had passed to reach St. Louis. That gentleman lost two days through the kindness and politeness of the St. Louis scalper.

Many cases like the above are daily occurring, and it can readily be perceived what a blessing it is that this pernicious system has been abolished.

Such outrages as those related above cannot happen if the ticket-offices are in charge of regularly appointed officials of the roads, because, if people were imposed upon by them, they could seek redress from the Company; but under the scalping system no redress can be had, because the scalpers are an entirely irresponsible body.

THE MAN WHO LIVES IN A BARN.

People who live in barns have no business on railroad trains. They are ignorant of the uses of doors; they are totally oblivious to the condition of the weather outside, and they find a peculiar attraction in standing in the open doorways to look out at the scenery, especially if it happens to be a very stormy, blustering day. Every one living in the suburbs will readily recognize the man who lives in a barn. He is very big and noisy. His face is red, and he is generally near-sighted. He comes in with an immense stamping and puffing, having been obliged to run to catch the train. He wears heavy Arctic overshoes, a Canadian overcoat, and a huge fur cap with ear-flaps. On entering the car, he makes a dash at the nearest seat, being careful to leave the door wide open. Perhaps that door has been closed five or six times already by some of the previous occupants of the car, and so no one moves to close it again. Pretty soon the last-comer begins to feel chilly himself. He wonders why the Railroad Company doesn't keep its cars warm, and concludes to move to a more comfortable seat. Should any one venture to suggest that he was the cause of all the discomfort of himself and his fellow-passengers, he sniffs in an offended way, and thinks that "some people are very delicate." When he gets off, he leaves the door wide open again, and sometimes takes the precaution to open his window just before going out. As this selfish individual travels a great deal, and as the suburban public suffer accordingly, it would be well for the railroad companies to attach a self-shutting apparatus to their doors, or else put up a sign, "*All gentlemen will shut the door.*" In no other way can the man who lives in a barn be taught the courtesies of railroad travel.

ANOTHER BIG LEASE.

A short time ago the fact was made public that the Wisconsin Central Railroad had leased the Milwaukee & Northern Road in perpetuity, possession to be given Dec. 1, 1873. During the last two weeks the managers of the consolidated lines and the managers of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad held several meetings at the Grand Pacific Hotel in that city, but the proceedings were kept a profound secret. It now turns out that at those meetings the consolidated line has been leased to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company for ninety-nine years; the terms of the agreement to go into effect on the 1st of December next.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Chicago & Paducah Railroad Company has just commenced laying rails on the 15 miles of line lated graded south of Windsor. The road now extends to the north line of Effingham County.

The trains of the Michigan Southern and Michigan Central Railroads arrived about two hours behind time yesterday, owing to a severe snow storm east of Rochester, N. Y.

Freight business to the East is rapidly picking up on the Michigan Southern and Michigan Central Roads. The business is now about as good as it was the corresponding time of last year.

Most of the managers of roads running out of this city are opposed to a war with Spain at present. They say that, while a war might momentarily revive business, still the consequences would be disastrous in the end. Besides, they do not think the United States has any good cause to go to war with Spain at present.

A FILIBUSTERING STEAMER.

Her Seizure by an American Man-of-War.

Panama (Nov. 9) Correspondence of the New York Times.

After so much has been said and written about the American filibustering steamer Gen. Sherman, the people in Aspinwall were astonished to see her entering the harbor on the 3d inst., but under the name of Gen. Ariza. This vessel, it will be remembered, is the same that was sold to a native of Guatemala called Palacios, and, after shipping materials of war and some filibusters, was cleared by the American Consul at Aspinwall, and has ever since been actively employed making war on the Republics of Gautemala and Honduras. Senor Palacios and his party having failed to make good a footing in either of these Republics, now come back and present the Gen. Sherman under another name, and carrying the Honduras flag. Both the press and the people here have insisted that her true character should be examined. She was transferred to her present owner, it is said, before the American Consul at Belize. It is now averred that her papers and flag are authorized by the Government of Honduras, which is palpably ridiculous, inasmuch as it is in no way likely that the recognized Government of Senor Arias, against which Palacios, with the Sherman, has been making war, should authorize his being furnished with papers, and the Government of ex-President Medina, which Palacios pretends to uphold, no longer exists, and could not, therefore, give the papers alleged to be legal. There can be no doubt that the Sherman was sailing under false colors and papers, while to all intents and purposes she is still an American vessel. It was felt that, after committing acts on the friendly States of America little better than piratical and dishonorable to the United States, her departure should be prevented by the United States steamship Wyoming, now in the harbor of Aspinwall. At the instance of Mr. Boyd, the Consul of Guatemala, and others, the Government here and the Consul for Honduras at last made a move, and had the papers of the General Sherman examined, and the result has been that she was actually sailing under false papers and a false flag. This was sufficiently clear to authorize Capt. Cushing, of the Wyoming, to take possession of her for the decision of the United States courts. This step has given general satisfaction. The following is Capt. Cushing's dispatch reporting the seizure of the vessel:

ASPINWALL, Nov. 8, 1873.

Mr. James Boyd, Panama:

I have taken possession of the steamship Col. Ariza, late Gen. Sherman, for using illegal ship papers, and sailing under the flag of Honduras, while it is proved that she has never changed her nationality, and is still legally an American vessel, since the only papers possessed by her were and are American register and other papers.

CUSHING.

James W. Knowlton.

From the Washington Capital, Nov. 16.

The saddest event we are called upon to chronicle this week is the fatal termination, upon last Wednesday, of the sickness from which James Walcot Knowlton suffered for years. In his death journalism lost one of its brightest ornaments and we a near and dear friend. To high intellectual qualities he added the many winning traits of a generous and impulsive nature. He was one of the few a friend could call on for aid and comfort when in trouble, and he never failed to respond. In this he seemed to possess a double nature. Endowed with a keen sense of humor and great powers of sarcasm, personally he was amiable and pleasant, and seemed to keep the aggressive spirit in his inkstand and away from his associates. How his qualities as a reporter, editor, and correspondent came to be recognized may be gathered from the fact that before his last sickness his legitimate compensation amounted to the handsome sum of $2,000 a month. He accomplished an immense amount of work, and when supplying the principal journals of the country with news he found time for study and accumulated vast stores of information from classic authors, while giving the *Capital* editorials that were remarkable for their brief terseness and power. This was done with an organization naturally delicate and greatly enfeebled by ill-health. He possessed an indomitable will and the highest courage. For years previous to his last illness he did his work looking death in the face. The grim spectre sat at his desk in the still hours of night, —ate at his board and slept by his side. "It is but a question of time," said his physician, Dr. Garnett, to us shortly after our return; "his lungs are deeply affected; and while skillful treatment and tender nursing may prolong his life, they cannot save him." Not long after we saw him so wasted and weak that both form and voice appeared strange to us; and it was so pitiful to hear the dear fellow's gasping utterance that tears came to our eyes as he said, "I am better now—I can eat a little—I will soon be at work." Poor boy, in a few days, instead of work he was at rest in that sleep which knows no waking. To his loved mother and newly-made wife and loving sisters, a circle of mourners that stretches over the whole country tenders a heartfelt sympathy.

The Death of Ernest Feydeau.

From the New York Evening Post.

Our Paris papers report the death, on the 28th of October, of Mr. Ernest Feydeau, one of the most prominent of the French *litterateurs*. Three or four years ago Mr. Feydeau was smitten with a paralysis, from which, after trying every expedient of the medical art, he seems to have been unable to recover. His position in literature was somewhat equivocal; a man of genius and culture, and master of a style of great vivacity and power, he yet often devoted his pen to aspects of social life which rendered his books offensive to large classes of readers. It was not from a love of these forbidden subjects, but on principle that he touched these, and in conversations with the writer of this, as well as in some of his prefaces, Mr. Feydeau warmly defended his act. Literature, he said, must be the faithful mirror of society; it must show people to themselves just as they are; and when it overlooks certain social excrescences and anomalies it is unfaithful to its task. It was on this theory that he wrote "Fanny," and others of his more dubious productions, and for which even the liberality of French sentiment hardly found excuses. He was, however, capable of other inspirations, and his "Secret de Bonheur," founded upon life and manners in Algeria, is a most fascinating and agreeable story. Many of his works ran through as many as sixteen editions. Mr. Feydeau was born in Paris on the 16th of March, 1821, and in 1837 he married a daughter of Blanqui, the famous political economist, and one of the handsomest women of the French metropolis.

Insanity and Death.

From the Paxton (Ill.) Journal, Nov. 15.

On last Tuesday morning the people of this city were shocked by the report that a man, without a particle of clothing on, was found dead near the L. B. & M. depot. The poor victim of physical and mental disease proved to be James O'Neal, who had been upon our streets Sunday and Monday, and was hopelessly insane. We understand his insanity and death were primarily caused by a gun-shot wound over the right eye, received while serving in a Michigan regiment during the rebellion. He had got away from home and friends in his insane wanderings, and was allowed by our city and county authorities to die like a hog of cold and hunger. We have heard our authorities severely criticised on account of their neglecting this poor insane being, who was homeless, friendless, and helpless. This is the second insane man who has died in our city within the past six months. Our authorities should certainly look after this class of unfortunates. At the inquest held by Coroner Bodwell, the following was elicited from the evidence taken: He said that his name was James O'Neal, was born in Rochester, N. Y., was 38 years old, and had three sisters and two brothers living in Detroit, Mich., and had friends at No. 12 South Canal street, Chicago; that during the war he had served in the Twenty-third Michigan Infantry; that his father and mother were born in Ireland.

CHICAGO AND TEXAS.

Completion of a Direct All-Rail Line from Chicago to the Lone Star.

Resources of Northern Texas—An Inviting Field for Chicago Enterprise—Future of the Cotton-Trade.

Shall Chicago Become a Great Cotton-Market?

CHICAGO, Nov. 17, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The writer has recently visited the far Northwest and the far Southwest by new lines of railway from the Mississippi River,—reaching Northeastern Dakota in a distance of 600 miles, and Northern Texas in a distance of 927 miles, from Chicago. In the former instance, the business-men of this city were made aware of the existence of an all-rail line stretching across Wisconsin and Minnesota to within 100 miles of the point where the Northern Pacific Road reaches the Missouri, and 50 miles beyond the limits of settlement in Minnesota. Few, however, of our business-men are aware that, traversing Illinois by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road, they reach at Hannibal the hither terminus of a road, wholly built within three years, extending southwest through Missouri and Kansas, and thence—crossing the Indian Territory from north to south—spanning the Red River, and having its terminus (in common with that of the Texas Central Road to Galveston) at Denison, in the midst of an already-populous country, productive of cotton and cattle

ON AN IMPERIAL SCALE.

I have examined with much care the characteristics and resources of a region now, though long settled, first opened directly to the great markets, and upon which Chicago may, if she recognizes the importance of securing a new domain of trade, urge claims for commerce and comity second to those of no other city. But, in these recent visits, provoking a comparison between the Northwest and the Southwest, I have been struck with the contrast in the relations which Chicago sustains to them respectively, and especially in the efforts making by our business-men to secure their trade. In the Northwest, where Chicago has no competitor, her dealers are making every effort to secure business; in the Southwest, where competition is met at every point,—with the Gulf and Atlantic cities, and especially with St. Louis,—Chicago is,

DOING AS LITTLE

to secure what she must fight for if she gets it at all, as though she had no rival for the trade of those vast and resourceful regions. Her apathy in this important and most inviting field suggests anything but a "masterly inactivity." Having had commercial greatness, in the staples of grain, cattle, and lumber, "thrust upon" her, she seems incapable of believing that there is any business distinction and advantage which she must "achieve," or sit with folded arms and see a rival monopolize it.

TEXAS OPEN TO THE WORLD.

The beginning of 1873 still saw Texas isolated (as respects railways) from the markets of the North and East. Its cattle were driven hundreds of miles to points on roads leading to Kansas City; its cotton, hauled by wagon from 50 to 175 miles to railway and river, found outlet only via Galveston and (down the Red River) New Orleans; the bulky supplies for the Government-forts found their way by the Gulf to Galveston and Indianola, whence they were partly carried by railway, but mainly hauled by wagon, to their distant destination; while all merchandise for country and town (and there were in the interior not a few towns of considerable size) was transported by teams many days' journey over wretched roads, which no labor could improve. Immigration came through the Gulf ports, up the uncertain Red River, or across the literally "howling" wilderness of the half-savage Indian Territory. The completion of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad—crossing the Mississippi, Missouri, Canadian, Arkansas, and Red Rivers—has changed all that. The Texas Central Road—pushed, through many laborious years, north across the State to meet the railway at the Red River, with the purpose of commanding for Galveston the entire trade of Texas—finds itself in competition with a northern line having direct connections with St. Louis, Chicago, and the seabord cities. This great line connects at two points with railways running to St. Louis: at Vinita, Indian Territory, with the Atlantic & Pacific; and at Sedalia, Mo., with the Missouri Pacific. But its line extends 140 miles north of Sedalia to Hannibal, giving it two connections with Chicago: one at Moberly, Mo., via the Chicago & Alton Road; and the other at Hannibal, via the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road. At Hannibal it has also the choice of the more direct line of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Road to seaboard connections. It should be added that St. Louis has an independent connection with Texas via the Iron Mountain Road and its Cairo & Fulton extension to Fulton on the Red River, at which point it meets the Texas & Pacific Railway system, connecting with all the roads in the State. Texas—that Neptune of our federal galaxy—is thus no longer the "Lone Star:" it takes its place among the enterprising Commonwealths of the Union. And what does it bring? A territory (274,365 square miles) larger than France, and out of which might be carved six States of the size of New York, containing almost every variety of soil, production, and climate, known to the Temperate Zone. It may be taken for granted that this new road from the North will absolutely command—either for St. Louis or Chicago—the bulk of the trade of the northern third of the State. Let us see what this already is.

COTTON

In the counties immediately tributary to the present terminus of the road, there is already a product of 150,000 bales of cotton, the production of which has only begun in a sparsely-settled country. This valuable commodity, which the coming five years are destined to increase at least three-fold is at the command either of St. Louis or Chicago: of that market whose dealers go in strong, and occupy the field with intelligent, enterprising, and reliable agents, carrying ready money enough to make advances to the grower sufficient to cover the cost of bagging and ties. This amounts to no more than $10 per bale, worth $80. This the grower must be trusted for; and it is said of cotton-farmers that, as a class, they are as honest as are the wool and grain growers of the Northwest. Here is already a commodity, having a market value of $12,000,000, ready to be attracted in large part to this city, or via this city to New York and Boston. By making the same effort which they put forth to attract grain, cattle, and wool to this market, our dealers might this year have obtained, and may in 1874 secure, 50,000 bales from Northern Texas alone, having a market-value of $4,000,000. Nor is it the trade in cotton alone that is involved: the marketing of $4,000,000 worth of cotton would secure to Chicago purchasers for $2,000,000 worth of general merchandise. This is, however, not a trade that is to await the pleasure of any city indefinitely; King Cotton, like the gods, will help only those who help themselves. The time is especially favorable now; for the reason that (the old system of shipping to factors to sell on commission, and the purchasing of supplies through the same agents, having been broken up) the field is open to competition among cities and dealers, precisely as are the grain-fields and pastures of the Northwest. This trade, already so vast, will, in its increasing volume, fall into the hands of those who claim it by working for it, and by offering to it every facility for transportation and exchange which the best railways and marts of the North can provide. There is certain to be established somewhere a

COTTON WALL STREET OF THE NORTHWEST,

as commanding and authoritative as are the stock and grain markets of Chicago. Thus far, St. Louis, simply by making the effort, is achieving this advantage. Her cotton receipts have increased from 8,000 bales in 1870-'71 to 38,000 bales in '71-'2, and 150,000 bales in '72-'3. Besides thoroughly canvassing the field by ordinary traveling men, there has been no time when one or two leading capitalists of St. Louis were not sojourning in Northern Texas, examining its resources, making the acquaintance of its business-men, and devising ways and means for building up a permanent trade; and St. Louis has this season organized a Cotton Exchange, the President of which I met in Texas, giving his personal attention to the cotton-trade. The result is seen in the fact that, of the 150,000 bales purchased this year through St. Louis, [illegible] less than 75,000 bales came by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Road, since its completion to the Red River. This large volume of traffic, now diverted from the road to Sedalia, the Railway Company have a strong motive to send to Hannibal, over the additional 142 miles of their road, receiving also a scarcely less return tonnage. In this view, the Company has arranged for

A COTTON COMPRESS AT DENISON,

capable of compressing 400 bales per day. This will increase the capacity of a car to about 38 bales, instead of about 20 as at present,—enabling the road to carry in six cars what now requires ten. Before compressing, each bale will be opened, and its quality definitely tested by actual inspection; the samples preserved, and a record made of its quality, with the name of the party from whom it was originally purchased; and the sample may be sent by express to market, and the cotton sold upon its merits, and realized on, while yet en route. The Railway Company will give a rate on compressed cotton from Denison to New York, Boston, or Liverpool, on a through bill and price; and this will be the same whether via St. Louis or Chicago. Under this arrangement, the rate to Liverpool is $2 *less* per bale via New York (and thence by fast ocean steamer) than via Galveston (and thence by sailing vessel) while the guaranteed time via New York is only twenty-two days from Denison to Liverpool, against sixty days by the Gulf route. Cotton is now raised to a distance of 125 miles west of Denison (up the Red River); and that section will no doubt be penetrated at an early day by a (perhaps narrow-gauge) branch-road. The cotton brought by wagon the past year to the depots of the Company—mainly Denison—amounted to 33,000 bales. Some of this, however, came to Caddo, Ind. Ter., from the vicinity of Paris, Tex., about 75 miles, to which point the Company have projected a branch-road through the Choctaw Nation. The cotton region tributary to this road is

NOT CONFINED TO TEXAS.

Cotton grows well throughout the breadth of the Indian Territory, and even in the southern counties of Kansas. At Parsons, Kan., over 100 acres was raised this year, averaging half a bale per acre, and a gin has been erected. Before the war, the Cherokees, Choctaws, and Chickasaws (inhabiting the eastern portion of the Territory) raised as much cotton, proportionately, as Northern Texas now produces; and considerable is still grown. Indeed, the section lying between the Arkansas and Red Rivers is regarded as equally adapted with Texas to cotton-raising. On the opening of the Indian Territory to free settlement, this surpassingly-beautiful region will take rank among the best cotton-growing sections of the South.

With the details of

THE COTTON-TRADE,

the readers of THE TRIBUNE are quite familiar. The routes taken by Texas cattle on their way East concentrate mainly in Chicago. The experience of the present season has been discouraging to those driving across the Indian Territory. The number driven was very large, and the financial stress has compelled owners to hold their stock, and very many of them are broken up,—being obliged to sell at any price, simply because it was impossible to winter them in the North, and would be ruinous to drive them back. This experience will doubtless lead many owners to entertain the purpose of holding their cattle in Texas, and shipping them fatted as the market requires. This business is already quite large. During three days of my visit, 100 car-loads of fat cattle were sent by rail from Denison. The majority of recent immigrants to Northern Texas were small farmers in the Northwest, accustomed to raising corn and grass (to which this section is also well adapted) and feeding stock; and they will naturally take to feeding in the winter, during which season fatted cattle will be shipped, just as they now are in Iowa, Illinois, and Ohio,—giving the road a continuous live-stock business the year round, and establishing at Denison a ruling market, like that at Kansas City. The Railway Company, as in the cattle-trade, are making every effort to attract the cattle to this route; and a

REFRIGERATOR-CAR COMPANY

has been organized for the transportation of fresh meat to the seaboard. A slaughter-house (with tanks for reducing the tallow and making neatsfoot oil) has been erected, capable of serving up 200 head per day; and 100 refrigerator cars, designed especially for this trade, have been built,—sufficient to furnish one train of 10 cars three times a week between Denison and New York, and making the trip in 4 days 22 hours. Each car will carry 20,000 pounds (all the meat, with the tongues and hearts),—being the product of about 38 head. Wild cattle will not be slaughtered, but only carefully-selected choice stock, gathered in small lots, without running them. Of cattle altogether this Railway Company expect to ship the coming year 200,000 head, the bulk of which will, of course, come via Chicago.

A large business is also anticipated from

SHEEP,—

the experience of the present year being very favorable. One dealer shipped 15,000 head,—6,000 gathered from about San Antonio, Tex., and 9,000 in Mexico,—and he expects to send forward 100,000 head the coming season. Sheep are as abundant across the Rio Grande as are cattle in Texas.

BUSINESS SOUTHWARD

The tonnage in cotton and live-stock Northward will scarcely exceed the traffic Southward,—consisting of lumber, salt, agricultural implements, general merchandise, and Government freight. From Sedalia there has been an average of 100 cars of freight each way daily the present season. Four-fifths of the lumber for the Southwest came about equally from Hannibal and Chicago markets. Since the opening of the line (Aug. 1) between Hannibal and Sedalia, shipments out of Hannibal, and from the Chicago & Alton Road at Moberly, have averaged 17 cars daily. It thus appears that, lumber excepted, but a small portion of the 100 car-loads daily passing Sedalia for the South came from Chicago. Salt comes mainly from Toledo direct; and the bulk of general merchandise and of agricultural machinery is from St. Louis. Every important house in that city has a representative in Texas, seeking business; and not merely the cotton, but the cattle, interest of St. Louis is intensely strong in this new field. Chicago is certainly not "too old to learn" from the example of a rival whose enterprise is fast becoming as vigorous as her own. As respects this Texas trade, too, it behooves Chicago to note that St. Louis is not to be dependent on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Road alone. The St. Louis & Iron-Mountain Road, already mentioned, will be a strong road for that city, despite its disadvantage of break of gauge. The shipments of cotton from Arkansas over that road to St. Louis have been nearly as great the present season as those from Texas over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Road.

The item of

GOVERNMENT FREIGHT

for the forts of the Indian Territory and Texas is a very important one. There are five of these now receiving supplies (by wagon) from the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Road. These, with their distance from the railway, are: Fort Sill, Indian Territory, 157 miles; and, in Texas, Forts Richardson (110 miles), Griffin (185 miles), Concho (330 miles), and McKivitt (380 miles). There was shipped from Denison to the Texas forts, during the last quarter, 800,000 pounds, and during the current quarter 2,000,000 pounds, and the amount for the coming quarter will be 800,000 pounds,—a total of 1,800 tons of merchandise transported over the railway, and hauled thence by wagons an average of 200 miles. Besides this, a still larger quantity carried by the road is sent on over the Texas Central to Austin for distribution. Before the opening of this road, all this came via Galveston and Indianola, at a cost to the Government of $1.86, against $1.27 per cwt. per 100 miles by the present route.

In all this lucrative business, Chicago, with her unrivaled railway-system and her matchless commercial facilities, should liberally share. Whether she is to do so will depend largely on the attitude which her railway-managers, capitalists, and dealers assume on the quotation of the cotton-business, which is to be the ruling interest of the Southwest.

IMMIGRATION

to Texas by rail is already large, and in large proportion from the Northwestern States tributary to this city. A year ago, the road ran only one through passenger-train daily from Sedalia; two now run each way, one of which has through sleeping-cars attached from Chicago and St. Louis. From Denison to Corsicana, the Texas Central is of the standard gauge; it there changes to the wide Southern gauge; but the Companies are arranging at that place to change the trucks of the cars, by the same device used at Suspension Bridge between the Great Western of Canada and Erie Roads, consuming only a few minutes. When this is accomplished, through sleeping-cars will run between St. Louis and Chicago and Houston. Even during the prevalence of the yellow fever (below Corsicana), there was but little dimunition in travel to Texas. Besides the regular passenger trains, the Missouri, Kansas, & Texas Road provides families and associations with comfortable box-cars, in which they can transport all their effects (live stock included) and live with their families; and on these the rates per car are fixed at only a slight advance over those on live stock. With all these advantages for cheap and quick transportation by rail, multitudes still immigrate to Texas by wagon. The railway traveling [illegible] of these "prairie schooners" often in trains of a score or more.

It behooves Chicago not to be behind St. Louis in keeping pace with this "tread of pioneers."

D. C. BROOKS.

THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

Views of Senator Sherman—Legislative Action Which He Proposes—Necessity for Specie Resumption, and How to Bring It About.

Washington (Nov. 15) Correspondence of the New York Times.

Senator Sherman, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, has been spending a few days in this city, and to-day gave to a correspondent of the *Times* an explanation of his views on the subject of the financial legislation likely to come before Congress. These views are in substance as follows:

Mr. Sherman is in favor of a law which will authorize a convertible 5 per cent United States bond with the right in the Government to an alternative redemption either in coin or bonds. Mr. Sherman considers that the rate of interest at 3.65 per cent, which has been suggested by Gen. Spinner and others, is too low. The practical failure to negotiate the United States bonds in Europe at 4 and 4½ per cent would seem to close the argument as to the propriety or attempt to issue a bond in this country at 3.65. The average rate of commercial interest throughout the country is 8 per cent, and no bond can be issued, or has been issued, at a lower rate than 5 per cent. It was with difficulty that our loan was negotiated in Europe at 5 per cent, and it would, consequently, be folly to authorize a new bond to be issued in the United States at 3.65. Besides, this bond, which should mark the progress to specie payments by providing for a provisional redemption, should be in itself so intrinsically valuable that it would be generally at par with gold. Such a value would not be maintained by the rate of 3.65, but probably would be by a rate of 5 per cent. Mr. Sherman believes that if as long ago as 1868, when the subject was first proposed, Congress had authorized United States notes to be received for 5 per cent bonds at par, we should have long since been at specie payments. The notes, when received, could be paid out again to meet current expenses and for the purchase of bonds. It would be a similar reissue of notes to that which is practiced by the Bank of England, our circulation being fixed at four hundred millions. In this way, when our 5 per cent bonds were worth par in gold, we should be at a specie standard. The increasing credit of the country would have brought currency to a par with gold, exactly as it has brought all forms of bonds to par, and even above par, in gold. Whether the currency would be contracted would depend entirely upon the amount of currency necessary to conduct the business of the country. It seems certain, in view of the commercial condition of the country, that all the currency now outstanding, and even $400,000,000, could be maintained in circulation on a specie standard. In view of the large reserves that are needed by the banks, and of the gold reserve of the Treasury, and of the confidence of the people in the credit of the Government, it is improbable that, when the currency should have been brought to par through the advance of this new convertible bond, any considerable sum, except in possible case of panic, would be presented for redemption.

Mr. Sherman is confident that such a plan would secure the elasticity of the currency which has so long been desired, and would provide for specie payments, without commercial embarrassments. In this respect the views of Mr. Sherman are practically the same as they were last winter. He considers that the restoration of the currency to a specie standard is the most important subject for Congressional legislation. The price of gold is an indication that such legislation would now be both timely and practicable. The legal-tender notes have never been so nearly at par with gold as now. It is essential to the business prosperity of the country, and due to our national honor, that we place our currency upon the solid basis of the world's money, and redeem our national obligations. It is time to remove from business transactions the element of uncertainty consequent upon a fluctuating standard of values. The dollar must be what it is promised to be, of twenty-five and five-tenths grammes of standard gold, nine-tenths fine. To the cost of everything that we buy abroad is added the depreciation of our currency, and a percentage for exchange and risk. The loss by exchange on all sales abroad is also very great. We should seek to rid ourselves of the folly of paying in gold and receiving in currency. The currency can never be made flexible until specie resumption becomes possible, since the suspension of specie payments suspends all redemptions of paper money. So long as United States notes are irredeemable, National Banking notes must be irredeemable. The National Banks have now no object to secure the return of their notes, and both the United States and the National Banks have the advantage of a forced loan from the people without interest, and without the burden of redemption. The reserves of the National Banks, for all purposes of redemption, are a pure fiction. The public debt of the United States, in the form of United States notes, should be made as valuable as the gold which it promises to pay.

In connection with this plan Mr. Sherman proposes no contraction of the currency. Indeed, he would seem to waive the legal difference of opinion which has existed in the Senate Committee on Finance with regard to the amount of outstanding legal-tender notes; and, in connection with the law authorizing the issue of this new 5 per cent convertible bond, he would declare that the amount of the legal-tender circulation should never exceed $400,000,000. He would make it lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to issue the so-called $44,000,000 legal-tender reserve, but would leave it unissued except as necessities might require. On the subject of the "$44,000,000 reserve," Mr. Sherman still maintains that the opinion of the majority of the Senate Committee on Finance last winter, which declared that the right to again issue does not exist, is the only tenable position. Upon being questioned concerning the recent drafts upon the reserve, Senator Sherman stated that the Secretary of the Treasury might explain his action, so that it would not, perhaps, be regarded as an inflation of the currency. The $44,000,000 have been withdrawn and canceled, and cannot, consequently, be reissued. But doubtless the Secretary of the Treasury always has power to certify that the United States Government owes any certain sum of money if he has not in his vaults the means to pay current obligations. And, in this light, the issue of any portion of the $44,000,000 under circumstances which seem to make the draft necessary might be explained under the general power of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates of indebtedness. But on this hypothesis the certificates, or money issued, differ in no manner from other greenbacks, and cannot be recalled, except by redemption in coin.

Mr. Sherman states that a considerable number of officers of prominent banks with whom he has conversed have indicated a willingness to retire their notes, and give up their circulation, thus withdrawing their bonds. If there is to be no approach to specie payments, and the currency is to remain permanently irredeemable, there is, Mr. Sherman thinks, no reason why all the currency should not be issued by the United States, and no reason why any of it should be issued by banks.

There is no reason for the existence of banks of issue when redemption in coin is not contemplated. There is no reason why banks should enjoy the profit of circulating notes if they do not have the burden of redeeming them.

Mr. Sherman, during his recent visit in the West, discovered that many prominent men there were unwilling to join in the general cry of inflation.

A Puzzled Pike.

In the great aquarium at Brighton, Eng., a pike was introduced among the trout and other fish. At first its behavior was quiet and commendable, but after awhile the discovery was made that it had a great fondness for the trout; such an extreme liking, indeed, that it did not hesitate to chase, catch, and eat them. Various plans were tried to stop the havoc it made, all of which failing, a plate-glass partition was inserted in the aquarium between it and the trout. The pike watched its former companions swimming around on the other side of the glass, and, darting toward them with great velocity, succeeded in bumping its nose violently against the thick plate. Evidently wondering what was the matter, it repeated the experiment several times, until, convinced that there must be something wrong, it reluctantly ceased its efforts. The glass was then removed, and the pike finding it could swim by and around the trout, frequently shot after them, but always stopped abruptly when within a few inches of its intended prey, as if a sudden recollection of previous failures and their consequences had flashed upon him.

A Horrible Coincidence.

From the Kokomo (Ind.) Tribune.

On the 19th of August last Pat Lynch was run over by the cars and killed on the railroad just above the junction. He was drunk at the time. Last Saturday night, by the same train, the same engineer running it, at the same hour, and in the same place, John Lynch, a brother [illegible] was killed. His body was cut in [illegible]

THE COURTS.

Important Decision on Jurisdiction of Federal Courts.

They Have Not Original Jurisdiction Over Foreign Insurance Companies.

Another Mechanic's Lien Against the Kingsbury Block.

Heavy Day in Bankruptcy---More Players at the Panel-Game Convicted.

Two Interesting Decisions from the Supreme Court.

Judge Blodgett yesterday rendered a decision in the case of Higgins for use of Lazarus Silverman, against the Teutonia Insurance Company, of Ohio. In 1869 Lazarus Silverman commenced an action against the above Company in the United States Circuit Court, claiming the amount of a policy in said Company on a distillery in the West Division, which had been burned. A demurrer was interposed because the policy was made to Edward Higgins and others, with loss payable to Silverman, and the action should have been by Higgins for the use of Silverman. The demurrer was sustained, and the case dismissed. Higgins then brought suit. A special plea was filed by the defendant's attorney, Mr. Lawrence Proudfoot, alleging that the defendant was a corporation, existing and doing business under the laws of Ohio, but had never been found in the Northern District of Illinois, and hence had not and could not be served so as to give jurisdiction. To this plea plaintiffs demurred generally, and the decision yesterday was on this point.

Plaintiffs claimed that the service on the agent was sufficient; that the action of the State Legislature made it incumbent on foreign insurance companies to have an agent appointed here on whom to serve a valid process, if they wished to transact business in this State, and the amendment of the law in the Federal courts adopting so far as practicable the practice of the State courts, enabled the Federal courts to establish jurisdiction by service of the agent. The defendant replied that that mode of service only applied to the State Courts; the law was well settled that the State Legislatures could not enlarge the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts; if such could be the case, then by a parity of reasoning the Legislature might pass acts that would wipe the Federal Courts out of existence. Moreover, the amendment of the act of Congress only applied to the question of practice and not to that of jurisdiction. Though it might seem at first blush that by the law that citizens of different States might sue each other in the Federal Courts, yet the further provision that it must be when the defendant resides or may be found rendered it imperative in the present instance for Higgins to bring suit in Ohio, and that a corporation could not change its habitat so as to be found in Illinois.

In his opinion Judge Blodgett, after briefly stating the facts, and that the question was one of jurisdiction, remarked that a corporation has no existence outside of the State where it was created and such other States as, by comity, extended to it certain privileges, and the law as service of process where the defendant may be found raises the question whether the Company may be found in Illinois. The provision of the State Courts for service on an agent, who must reside in this State if the Company (the principal) does business here, does not extend by its terms to the service of process in the Federal Courts, and the only way in which these foreign corporations can be sued here is by commencing the action in the State Courts, where jurisdiction can be obtained. They are not found here within the meaning of the 11th Section of the Judiciary act, simply because they have an agent here within this territory. The demurrer was overruled, and the case ordered to be dismissed.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

Stephen F. Whitman & Son, of Philadelphia, filed a petition in bankruptcy, Thursday, against Carlo Maranesi, confectioner, at No. 135 Twenty-second street, which was suppressed one day for service. Petitioners allege that Maranesi is indebted to them in the sum of $560.90 for goods sold and delivered, and allege that he did, on the 17th of November, sell his stock to some one unknown, with intent to defraud his creditors. A rule to show cause and provisional warrant of seizure were issued, returnable Dec. 1, 1873.

The Grundy County National Bank filed a petition against Benjamin Lombard, alleging an unpaid note of $2,237 due the 28th of October last, with interest at 10 per cent., and guaranteed by L. L. Leach. They allege that Lombard has made a preferential assignment of fifty-four shares of stock in the National Life Insurance Company, and fifty-four shares in the Franklin Bank as collateral security to the National Bank of Illinois. Also that he made assignments of various notes and mortgages aggregating $4,470, and gave warrants to confess judgments on several notes. Lastly it is charged that he has allowed his property to be taken on legal process on judgments to the amount of $3,148.73, which judgments were entered up by confession. A rule to show cause was issued returnable Nov. 29, 1873.

In the case of Beckman v. Dreifuss, an order of dismissal was entered unless objections are filed in ten days, a certificate having been filed that all creditors who had proved their debts had consented to the discharge.

The Assignee of Henry M. Knickerbocker was authorized to sell bankrupt's stock at not less than 50 per cent of the inventoried price.

J. O. Ornhaltzer was adjudicated bankrupt by default, and warrant issued returnable Dec. 22.

Smith & Coats withdrew their denial, and were adjudicated bankrupts, and a warrant issued returnable Dec. 23, 1873.

E. E. Jenkins was appointed provisional Assignee of the estate of A. Oppenstein.

In the case of Joseph A. Lafferty, an injunction was issued against the Sheriff of Cook County to prevent him selling certain of bankrupt's property at Lemont to-day, consisting of lime-kilns and horses.

In the case of John H. Daniels, an order was entered to sell certain real estate. Another to pay $5,000 on a trust deed, and to balance due on bankrupts' land in Kansas.

William A. Butters, and W. Henry Butters, were adjudicated bankrupts by default, and a warrant issued returnable Dec. 24, 1873. Alexander S. Bradley was appointed provisional Assignee, and filed a petition to prevent a sale under a trust deed to Benjamin F. Guyton to secure the payment of a note, which sale was to take place to-day. An injunction was issued in accordance with the petition.

An order was made that the case of Jesse Green et al. be dismissed unless objections are filed in ten days.

ANOTHER MECHANIC'S LIEN AGAINST KINGSBURY BLOCK.

Another petition for a mechanic's lien on the Kingsbury block was commenced in the Superior Court yesterday against Jonathan Clark. He represents that he did a large part of the carpenter work, and also large amounts of extra work, and claims that there is due him on the original contract $4,000; and on extra work and by expenses incurred through various delays, he is entitled to a further sum of $7,786, making in all the sum of $11,786. H. W. Kingsbury, Eva Lawrence, Albert G. Lawrence, James C. Kingsbury, the United States Mortgage Company, Adam Sperry, are made parties defendant.

A MOTHER AGAINST HER SON.

Johanna Regan filed a bill in the Superior Court yesterday against her faithless son, Michael Regan. She states that through her son she leased a lot, No. 33 Pearson street, and built a house thereon, she contributing $664 in money and $80 of lumber. Michael also gave $30 worth of lumber, and did $30 worth of work, and her sister, Miss Grady, gave $80 worth of lumber. With these combined means the house was erected, and complainant, her two daughters, and Michael have since lived therein. By some mistake the lease was taken in Michael's name. Mrs. Regan had some money at interest, and when it fell due she sent Michael thereupon came to her, and asked for the securities, so he could collect the amount due, $400, and he would do it for her without any charge. She, trusting him, allowed him to receive the money, but is grieved to learn that Michael has kept the whole amount, refusing to give it up. He has also taken to himself a wife, and brought her home, and now is making vigorous efforts to drive his mother and sisters from the house, which he claims as his own. Complainant states he is given to drinking and late hours. She asks that he may be enjoined from troubling her any longer or attempting to dispose of the property, or confess judgment, and for an injunction and accounting of the amount rightly due her.

BILL FOR RELIEF.

Henry H. Honore brought his bill of complaint yesterday against John DeKoven, administrator of the estate of Benjamin F. Haddock deceased, Sarah D. V. Haddock, and Benjamin F. Haddock. Complainant states that in 1870 he had some outstanding tax-certificates on some lots on Milwaukee avenue and Dean street, which he desired canceled, and engaged B. F. Haddock, deceased, to buy them for him. Complainant gave Haddock a note for $1,450 to discount, and use the proceeds to pay said tax-certificates, and Haddock guaranteed it, on the condition that he was to hold the certificates until the note was paid, and be relieved of all liability thereon. Honore alleges that Haddock died without having given a quitclaim of his interest. That he, complainant, is ready and willing to pay said note, and asks a conveyance of all the interest of deceased to him by the administrator.

SUIT AGAINST THE C. & N. W. R. R. CO.

Peter West filed his declaration in the Superior Court yesterday against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company. He alleges that in June last he was in the employ, as a carpenter, of the defendant, aiding in the building of a bridge along its road, in Delta County, Mich. During his work it was necessary to cross the bridge; and while on it, a hand-car run by defendant's agents suddenly knocked him down, breaking his legs and otherwise injuring him severely. He has been obliged to lay out large sums of money, and asks as a recompense for his expense and injury the sum of $10,000.

BILL FOR SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE.

William H. Butler and Frances, his wife, filed a bill in the Superior Court against Adolph L. Jaeschke to compel him to perform his agreement. They allege that Jaeschke signed a contract to buy a piece of property on the southeast corner of Cass and Ohio streets for $7,000, $3,000 cash, and to assume a mortgage for $4,000, the bargain to be completed as soon as the abstract could be procured from Connecticut. They allege a performance on their part, but Jaeschke will not do his share, claiming that the grantors cannot convey good title, and a suit is the result to compel a specific performance.

THEY WANT THEIR 3 PER CENT.

Augustus Bauer and Robert Loebrutz, architects, brought a bill against Joel J. Spalding, Charles L. Spalding, John C. Rue, Charles Hitchcock, Benjamin F. Lawrence, and Edwin F. Lawrence. They allege that they were engaged to prepare plans for and supervise the erection of a building on Lot 13 and part of Lot 14, in Assessors' Subdivision of Block 118, School Section Addition to Chicago, for J. J. & C. L. Spalding, for which they were to receive 3 per cent of the total cost. Complainants allege that the building cost $38,400, that their share is $1,152, and that they have performed their contract, and are entitled to their recompense, and ask for a lien on the premises and a sale thereof for their benefit.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Samuel Friedman and Charles Bacharach, brought suit against William Teichmann, for $2,500.

The Thayer & Tobey Furniture Company commenced an action against H. H. Gardner and Frederick Gould, for $3,000.

An action in assumpsit was begun against William A. Ewing by Dodge W. Keith, to recover $12,000.

Mary Krull by her next friend Carl Krull, complains of Hannah and Friedrich Bietz in a plea of trespass for $3,000.

Ezra B. McCagg filed a præcipe in assumpsit against Samuel J. Jones, for $1,000.

Christian J. Hoffman filed an affidavit for an an attachment against Thomas P. Hughes, claiming $5,000.

Francis Malone brought suit against John Conley, Charles Moore, and M. F. Moore, for $1,000.

A suit was commenced by Walter O. Boyle to recover $1,000 from Thomas W. White, Edward Thomas, and Thomas White.

William H. Van Ornum commenced a suit against George Chappel for $3,500.

John J. Vanderlip filed a petition against Asahel Pierce for a mechanic's lien on his building on Wabash avenue, between Jackson and Van Buren streets, claiming $1,824.79. He also makes defendants the United States Mortgage Company, Sarah J. Sanford, the Manufacturers' National Bank, the Citizens' National Bank of Minnesota, George E. Stanton, Lucius S. Pardee, Wells Lake, A. E. Bishop, William Loeb, William M. Bailey, the International Bank, the Fifth National, of Chicago; Emersom W. Scott, David Blakely, Cyrene Blakely, the *Illinois Staats-Zeitung* Company, Albro Bishop, Herman E. Baer, and Edwin L. Brown, all of whom claim some interest.

August Waubaum entered up judgment against William S. Golsen for $1,235, on seven promissory notes for $150 each, with interest.

Ono Earnshaw, Emanuel Earnshaw, and John Worthy filed a præcipe in assumpsit against J. B. Slechter for $1,200.

An action of assumpsit was begun by William R. McKeen and Delos W. Minshall against Leopold A. Hart and Joseph Hart for $2,000.

COUNTY COURT.

In the matter of the estate of John H. Small, Daniel Cameron, George E. Marshall, and S. T. Hanchett were appointed appraisers to appraise the partnership assets of the late firm of J. H. Small & Co.

Frederick Polenski was appointed administrator of the estate of Wilhelmina Polenski, under a bond of $2,000.

In the estate of Julius Bresat, the claim of the executrix, Paulina Deerking, was allowed for $1,475.57.

The final account of the administrator of the estate of Frederick Bierman was approved, and order made that, when the receipts of the heirs are filed, the administrator be discharged.

The will of Peter Rieger was filed and an order made that letters testamentary be granted to Daniel Rieger on his filing a bond in the penal sum of $5,400.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Judge Farwell was occupied all day yesterday in hearing the panel-game case commenced Thursday. At about 4 o'clock the jury went out and returned in an hour. They found James Conway and Patrick Harris guilty, and sentenced them to ten years each in Joliet. Bridget O'Brien was given five years, and James Tracy and James Penders were found not guilty, and John Brady was found guilty, but under 18 years of age. The prisoners were remanded.

SUIT AGAINST THE CITY.

Thomas W. Blayney, in the declaration filed by him yesterday in the Superior Court, complains of the City of Chicago for negligence. He states that on the 21st day of June last he was walking in the sidewalk on the northwest corner of State and Washington streets, when a plank, improperly fastened, gave way, and he fell, hurting a leg, for which he asks the modest sum of $2,500.

THE CONDEMNATION CASES.

The jury in Judge Williams' room have concluded the North State street condemnation cases, and about 6 o'clock last evening agreed on a verdict, which, in accordance with an agreement between counsel, was sealed, and they separated. It will be delivered this morning probably. The cases have been on trial for nearly a month.

THE HOWELL CASE.

The Howell case is still slowly progressing. Yesterday was occupied by plaintiff in offering evidence to prove the value of the machinery, and a half-ton or so of cogwheels and old iron, remnants of the machinery, was in the court room to give weight to the testimony.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Grundy County National Bank brought suit against Levi L. Leach for $2,000.

The Waukegan National Bank commenced an action against Walter S. Bogle for $1,000.

CIRCUIT COURT IN BRIEF.

Henry Williams commenced an action against Artice B. Meeker to recover $5,000.

Harry N. Brown brought suit against Joseph E. Shipley and Charles O. Harris for $10,000.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Nov. 21.—Herewith I send copies of two opinions recently filed in the Supreme Court, both of them relating to matters in the City of Chicago, and both involving some questions of more than ordinary interest.

A curious chapter in human life is involved in the following case. Years ago, Thomas Adlard, then almost a boy, came to Chicago. He was eventually employed by the great painting firm of Heath & Milligan, and became a first-class artist in graining. His wages for years appear to have been from $15 to $20 a day. But, somehow or other he could not resist the fascinations of a lady some fifteen or twenty years his senior, residing on West Madison street, and, having for some time been a regular habitue of her place, he at last undertook to marry the woman. He was earning money by his labor; she by her profession; property accumulated, but somehow or other it was largely in her hands. He sued for divorce—which was granted. She wanted to retain the property—to this he demurred. The Supreme Court has now finally settled the case:

MARY ANN ADLARD VS. THOMAS ADLARD.—Petition for rehearing.

Opinion by Breese, Chief-Justice—This was a bill in Chancery, exhibited in the Cook Circuit Court by Thomas Adlard against Mary Ann Adlard, and is before us on a rehearing. It appears by the bill of complaint and the proofs in the cause, that these parties were married in 1862, complainant then being about 22 years of age, just out of his apprenticeship, and the defendant a widow of the more mature age of 35 or 40. From the time of their marriage up to March, 1868, they lived together as man and wife. Complainant alleges at the time of his marriage he was the owner of a frame building, situated on leased land in the City of Chicago, worth at that time about $800. That defendant was worth only her wearing apparel and a small quantity of furniture. Complainant was an ornamental painter and grainer, and since his marriage had devoted all his time to his art, realizing large profits therefrom, his average daily receipts throughout the year being from $15 to $20. These earnings, complainant alleges, he placed in the hands of defendant, she being acquainted with business, and he having none outside of his art, to keep the same, and to invest them from time to time in such property as complainant might select and purchase, being greatly controlled therein by defendant. There appears to have been six different pieces of real estate—city lots—claimed to have been purchased with the money so placed in the hands of his wife, the deeds for which, it is alleged, were taken by his wife in her own name, with complainant's knowledge or consent; that his wife informed him, from time to time, when the purchases were made, that the deeds were made to them jointly, and he supposing such was the proper mode of conveying real estate to a married man was satisfied and paid no further attention to the matter, believing that the title to the lots was in himself alone. He alleges from the time the lots were purchased he commenced to improve them, erecting buildings on those most valuable; improved and repaired the buildings and fences on other lots; and there was, at the time of filing the bill, on the property known as No. 15 Fourth avenue, a large brick house, three two-story frame dwelling-houses on other lots on Hubbard street, and three cottages on lots on Paulina street, the value of all of which is alleged to be $25,000, with a rental of $4,200 per annum. The scope and objects of the bill is to compel defendant to convey this property to complainant, he alleging he has filed a bill for divorce, and that defendant is making preparations to sell the property and place it beyond complainant's reach, she herself to take her departure for a foreign country with her paramour. It is charged that defendant has collected all the rents, no part of which has she paid over to complainant. The prayer of the bill is that the defendant be compelled to unite with complainant, or alone, in a deed of trust to a third party for complainant's benefit, and he decreed to convey the lots by good and sufficient deeds, so that the title to the same may vest in complainant, and to repay complainant the money collected by her for rent, and that she be enjoined from selling, leasing, or in any way disposing of the property, or interfering with the same, except under the order of the Court; and that, in the meantime, a Receiver be appointed to take possession and charge of the property and collect the rents. An injunction was allowed by the Circuit Judge, and affidavits received by the Circuit Court in support of the averments in the bill. The defendant appeared and entered a motion to dissolve the injunction, which the Court disallowed, and required defendant to plead, at the same time appointing a Receiver as prayed for. The defendant put in her answers under oath, although the oath was waived by complainant in his bill. The answer admits the marriage and cohabitation, but denies most of the other material facts charged. Exceptions were taken to the answer, which were disallowed, and a replication put in, and the cause set for hearing. Much testimony was taken and a decree passed in favor of the complainant, allowing to him one-half the property. To reverse this decree the defendant appeals and assigns various errors. As the bill of complaint waives an answer under the oath, the answer of defendant although under oath, can be regarded only as a pleading in the cause, to which the oath adds no force.—Moore et ux. v. Hunter, 1 Gilm., 317; Willenberg v. Murphy, 36 Ill. 344; Wallwork v. Derby, 40 ib. 527; Hopkins v. Granger, 52 ib. 504.

The evidence on some points is conflicting, but, from the whole tenor of it, we are satisfied the proceeds of complainant's labor amounted to many thousand dollars, part of which he put in possession of defendant, not as a gift, but for safe-keeping, she being a woman of business capacity, of mature age, and of experienced knowledge of the world, he himself being young and inexperienced, ignorant of business, and confiding fully in the fidelity and judgment of his wife.

The questions made upon the record are, Do the proofs show that complainant's money paid for these pieces of property, and for what parcels? Was the title to them acquired in such a manner by appellant as to raise a trust in which complainant is the only beneficiary? Can a married woman be a trustee for her husband, and can she be called into Chancery by him that she may be compelled to perform the trust? We do not deem it necessary to determine either of these questions in the view we have taken in the case.

It appears there were six different parcels of real estate purchased, and deeds taken in the name of appellant. They are described in Exhibits A, B, C, D, E, and F. That described in Exhibit A was purchased of Wolf Schaeffer on the 14th of August, 1863, and that in Exhibit B on the 13th of October of the same year, through B. W. Thomas, acting for Charles Tobey, the owner. These deeds contain these words: "This conveyance is made to said Mary Ann Adlard, wife of Thomas Adlard, and to her heirs and assigns forever, for her sole and separate use, benefit, and behoof, as a separate estate, independent of her husband." The word "forever" is omitted in Exhibit B.

It is claimed by appellee that he had at this time ability from the earnings by a laborious prosecution of his art, to make these purchases, and to pay for them, and his money was so applied by appellant. Taking this for true, what is the reasonable presumption, this clause being inserted in each of these deeds with the knowledge of complainant, who examined the papers? At the respective dates of these deeds, the relations between the parties were of the most cordial nature, and the inference must be, as expressed in the deeds, that he intended these pieces of property should constitute in appellant a separate estate, wholly independent of him. In fact, there is no room for inference, and no fraud is proved. That appellant holds these pieces of property in trust for complainant, is wholly inconsistent with the terms of the deed. Such a provision for the wife, at the time it was made, was not extravagant or unreasonable. Prudential considerations might well conspire with marital regard to provide something certain, for one complainant had strong inducements to provide. There is nothing in the facts pertaining to these purchases requiring us to imply a trust, but tend strongly to show a settlement by complainant of this property upon his wife as an independent estate beyond the control of complainant, and such should have been the decree of the Circuit Court.

As regards the property described in Exhibits C, D, E, and F, the evidence is not entirely satisfactory whose money paid for it. Complainant claims he paid the whole of it, whilst appellant insists she paid for these several parcels, and also for the improvements thereon. It is difficult to believe, in the face of the evidence on behalf of the complainant, on a consideration of the motives which usually prompt conduct, that complainant intended his earnings, which were large, and which he so often deposited with his wife, should be applied by her in making a provision for herself exclusively. When we consider that in 1863 he had settled upon his wife a very valuable estate, and thereby made ample provision for her, it is difficult, if not impossible, to believe that he designed his all should be appropriated for her benefit exclusively. Men are not so generous, and we are unable to put any such terms upon these transactions. We fail to find any evidence to sustain the theory of appellant that these parcels of property were intended as a separate provision for her, leaving himself destitute. It cannot be doubted that complainant had great confidence in the business qualifications and good judgment of his wife, and that she would make a proper use of the means with which he had entrusted her—that she would appropriate them in a judicious manner, in which, as the results show, he was not mistaken. It is no doubt, as argued by appellant's counsel, a natural presumption that a husband placing his money in the hands of his wife to be invested in her name, intends it as a specific provision for her exclusive benefit, yet such a presumption would be unreasonable when a mechanic or day-laborer deposits with his wife his daily, weekly, or monthly earnings as he receives them, with a view, as they accumulated, to a permanent investment, leaving such investment to her own judgment, and retaining nothing in his own hands, and making no provision for his own future. In this particular case the presumption would be very unreasonable, keeping in view the fact of the provision before made for her. The proofs establish the fact that the parcels of property were paid for and improved by the appropriation of the money of both parties, with no expectation at the time that either party would claim an exclusive right to it. We are disposed to hold, in regard to these parcels, as the Circuit Court held, that they were purchased for the joint and equal benefit of both parties, and as to these parcels, the decree of the Circuit Court must be affirmed, but as respects the premises described in Exhibits A and B, they must be held and decreed, for the reasons we have given, to be separate estate of appellant, and in respect to them the decree of the Circuit Court is reversed.

The cause will be remanded to the Circuit Court, with directions to enter a decree in conformity with this opinion.

LOUIS STREHL v. HENRIETTA D'EVERS: Appeal from Cook.

Opinion per curiam.—The object of this bill was to compel a specific performance of an alleged parol agreement for a lease of certain premises for a period of three years, and, in case such relief could not be decreed for want of authority in the appellee to make the alleged contract, that appellant should be awarded compensation and indemnity therefor. The appellant claims that in May, 1871, he purchased of the appellee a stock of drugs and medicines situated in a store building known as No. 50 West Madison street, at a price agreed upon; and at the same time, and as a part of the same transaction, it was agreed that the appellant should have a lease of the store room for a period of three years for a certain annual rent. It is not claimed the appellee was the owner of the store building. The property had been owned by her husband in his lifetime, and having died leaving children who would inherit it, the only interest the appellee had was her dower in the property. Upon the completion of the sale of the goods, the lease that was prepared for the store-room was found to be for one year instead of three years, as the appellant alleges the contract was. Notwithstanding the lease was for one year, the appellant, with a full knowledge of the period it had to run, accepted it and entered into possession, supposing, as he says, the appellee would perform per parol agreement. The lease was in the usual form, and provided, in case the tenant failed to deliver possession at the end of the period designated, the lessor might re-enter and take possession. It is further claimed, by reason of the disastrous fire of 1871, the rental value of the premises had become greatly enhanced over what the appellant had agreed to pay. At the expiration of the period fixed by the lease, the appellant having failed to deliver up the premises, the appellee was about to institute proceedings to recover possession when this bill was filed to restrain her from interfering with his possession, and for relief. The appellee filed her answer, in which she specifically denied any agreement to rent the premises for a longer period than one year, as stated in the written lease, and at the same time entered a motion to dissolve the injunction. Upon the hearing of that motion the Court dissolved the injunction, and the parties having stipulated that the affidavit filed might be considered as depositions, the bill was dismissed as on final hearing. There is no principle with which we are familiar upon which the bill can be maintained, either as to the relief or indemnity sought. If we give the evidence the most favorable construction for the appellant, and regard the contract as having been made as he alleges, it is clearly within the statute of frauds, and no specific performance can be decreed. There is nothing in the peculiar facts of the case to relieve it from the operations of the statute. But the actions of the parties repel the idea there was ever a contract for a longer period than one year. The appellant deliberately elected, after he knew the contents of the lease, to accept it, and entered into possession, and held under its provisions. He is therefore estopped to deny that the contract was different in its essential terms from that expressed in the written instrument. The previous negotiations, whatever they may have been, will be deemed to have been merged in the written agreement. The position now assumed by the appellant is totally inconsistent with what the parties did contemporaneously with the execution of the lease. If there had been an agreement to lease the premises for a greater term of years, with a sale of the stock and as a part of the same transaction, it is hardly probably they would have omitted to state it in their written agreement. But having agreed and accepted a lease for a shorter period with a full knowledge of all the facts, it must be taken as conclusive of the terms of the contract. It is not competent to show by parol the duration of the lease was intended to be for a different period. This view renders it unnecessary to consider the question suggested by counsel, whether the appellee by a mere parol contract for any purpose, or by any authority vested in her, could incumber her interest or that of the heirs in the premises for a greater period than one year. The bill was properly dismissed and the decree is affirmed. Decree affirmed.

Bonney, Fay & Griggs for appellant; Eldridge & Tourtellotte for appellee.

AMUSEMENTS.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE.

It is a singular fact that the closing of McVicker's Theatre, through the weakness of Max Maretzek, has done more to depress habitual seekers after amusement in the theatres than the gloomiest dispatches from New York, or anything else since the panic commenced. It has absolutely led people to believe that amusement matters are dull, and brought about a sort of hypochondriac dullness in consequence. The minstrel company at Myers' Opera-House was, until Monday last, doing an enormous business, but receipts fell on that day somewhat, and a crowded house has not cheered the proprietor this week. The audience last evening would have been considered a large one but for the crowding which had previously been the rule. Mr. Myers is not the only manager who takes this view of the case, all the others sharing it. However, as if to show the public that he does not believe things are so dull, Mr. Myers has this week an unusually good bill, and the patrons of his Opera-House need not suppose that the company play with less spirit, even if their neighbor place of amusement is silent. The first part is very much such as Arlington & Co. get up, some of the jokes being especially venerable, while others are fresh, crisp, and laughable. The singing is capital, and reflects credit on Messrs. Surridge, Fredericks, and Kayne, while the comic songs are new and funny. Arlington's "Cackle-cackle" is especially entertaining, and each stanza brings down the house with a peal of hearty laughter. Cotton's "Good-bye, Susan Jane" is also encored every night. Mackin and Wilson are good, as usual, in their song and dance business, and the absurd "sell" practiced in the appearance and disappearance of the "Abyssinian Dwarf, Tommy," relished heartily by the audience. The first sketch, "Blinks and Jinks," is one of those noisy farces which compel merriment by their very absurdity. The last act is a very happy burlesque upon the Vokes Family's entertainment, "Belles of the Kitchen," and rejoices in the title of "Shakspeare in the Kitchen," with the whole company in a grotesque ballet. Billy Rice as *Damocles Dogberry* burlesques *Hamlet* and *Richard III.* capitally, yelling the most majestic lines with an unction that fairly upsets one, and striding in imitation of the leading tragedians of the day in a highly ridiculous manner. There are two or three rather broad gestures in the ballet which do not add to the fun, and might just as well be omitted, but these are not very flagrant. Surridge and Linden perform a scene from "Trovatore" in imitation of the Vokes with telling effect, and with about equal parts of burlesque and good vocalism. As a whole, the bill is the best of the season, and will be found highly enjoyable by everybody who sees it.

PERSONAL.

THE CITY.

A. J. Woolworth, of Toledo, is at the Palmer.

G. D. McGaw, of Columbus, is at the Palmer.

R. L. Patterson, of Toronto, is at the Palmer.

F. E. Washburn, of New York, is at the Sherman.

J. C. Bennett, of Lynn, Mass., is at the Sherman.

G. S. Eldridge, of Ottawa, Ill., is at the Pacific.

O. C. French, of Mississippi, is at the Pacific.

W. Beach Taylor, of the Wenona *Index*, is at the Palmer.

Edward Steele, of San Francisco, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. F. W. Cothauser, of Milwaukee, is at the Sherman.

W. M. Dunn, C. S. Isley, and F. W. Lord, U. S. A., are at the Grand Pacific.

C. O. Shepherd, United States Consul at Yokohama, Japan, is a guest at the Sherman.

The Hon. Joseph E. Fay and the Hon. W. P. Fay, of Boston, are registered at the Sherman.

Joseph Tucker, General Freight Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, has gone to St. Louis and Cairo.

T. B. Blackstone, President of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, has gone on a tour of inspection over his road.

W. M. Stewart, Chariton, Ia.; A. F. Wood, Yankton, D. T.; and G. A. De Long, Peoria, are stopping at the Sherman.

C. S. Brown, Milwaukee; F. W. Northrop, St. Paul; E. F. Brownell, Keokuk; and G. B. Rogers, Detroit, are among the arrivals at the Grand Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

Sir Edwin Landseer left a fortune of £200,000.

H. K. S. O'Melveny, formerly Circuit Judge in Southern Illinois, was recently elected County Judge of Los Angeles County, Cal.

John Black, who died suddenly, Nov. 17, on the cars, at Pittsfield, Mass., was forty years a resident of the City of Mexico, and long time the American Minister.

J. M. Rusk, M. C., is in the city, on the way to Washington, where he will take his seat in Congress and make some of the back-pay-grabbers hunt their holes.—*La Crosse Democrat.*

Anna Dickinson declines ever again to lecture at Bay City, Mich., because, when last there, the gossiping scandal of the town connected her name with certain matrimonial prospects which she did not entertain.

Capt. Matthew C. Perry, of the United States Navy, a nephew of the famous Commodore, died, Nov. 17, in New York. He was appointed to the Navy in 1835, and received his Captain's commission in 1867.

Minister Washburne is on as intimate terms with the present President of the French Republic as he was with M. Thiers. The American Legation receives invitations for all social events, and sometimes these invitations are exclusive.

Gov. Beveridge having wandered to a point beyond the jurisdiction of his gubernatorial bailiwick, Acting-Lieut. Gov. John Early has been called to the helm, and is employed to-day in the intricate business of signing Notaries' commissions, etc.—*Illinois State Register*, Nov. 20.

The Oberlin *Times* tells with rapture how the Rev. Newman Hall, while on a visit to President Fairchild, of Oberlin College, set his boots out to be blacked, and how the President, not having a boot-black about his house, pulled off his coat and committed the required polish to the boots himself.

Miss Caroline Talmon, of New York, has built, on the corner of Madison avenue and Eighty-ninth street, at a cost of $100,000, a beautiful little church as a memorial to her parents, and presented it to the Episcopal denomination. The stained-glass windows are dedicated to relatives of the donor.

The succession to Senator Carpenter as pro tem. President of the Senate will come up at or before the holidays. It is presumed that Carpenter will anticipate the dilemma of his party colleagues by declining the nomination. Senator Anthony is weary of the position, and it is thought that Frelinghuysen will be chosen in order to give the Chair the reputation of his family austerity and purity.—*Boston Post's Washington Correspondent.*

The Mrs. Ida Templeton, shot in New York, the other day, by her husband, was a daughter of George W. Winn, a Rochester (N. Y.) printer, long employed as a compositor on the Rochester *Union*. In 1857 Winn died, and the widow removed to Michigan, where she met and married a Maj. Babcock, who thus became step-father to the child; and, being latterly himself employed in the Treasury at Washington, Maj. Babcock got mixed up in the minds of New York reporters with Gen. Babcock, the President's Secretary.

"It will be in the recollection of your readers," writes the London correspondent of the *Scotsman*, "that some years ago Sir B. Guinness, the great brewer in Dublin, gave the sum of £100,000 for the restoration of St. Patrick's Protestant Cathedral, in that city. I have learned on good authority that another great brewer, Mr. Matthew D'Arcy, M. P. for County Wexford, has offered to place at the disposal of Cardinal Cullen a like sum of £100,000 for the purpose of building a new Catholic cathedral.

When Bismarck visited the Vienna Court Theatre, the play of Henry the Sixth was being performed. Councillor Dingelstedt, the author of the German version of the play, was present at the representation, and during the course of the play Bismarck sent for him. "Well," said the Chancellor of the German Empire, "I see that you have stricken my colleague, the Chancellor, out of Shakspeare's drama; but, to tell the truth, you were right. There are so many people in attendance at the Court, that the Chancellor is altogether superfluous, and can well be spared."

Some of the published returns of the income-tax gatherer in England show the enormous annual gains of the rich. The rent-roll of the Marquis of Westminster within the limits of the City of London, not to speak of the returns from his landed estates, exceeds $5,000,000 per annum. The incomes of the Earls of Bute and Dudley are nearly $2,500,000. They are among the most extensive coal and iron miners in Wales and the midland counties. The Napiers, on the Clyde and Tyne, the Lairds, at Birkenhead, the cotton kings of Manchester and Glasgow, and Sir Titus Salt, of Saltain, have each incomes more than the entire revenue of the Crown till the reign of Elizabeth.

The Heir of Egypt.

The Khedive seems determined that his sons shall be cosmopolites. Prince Hassan, his heir, who is just 20, after being educated at Oxford, has just been gazetted as Sub-Lieutenant in the Prussian Dragoon Guards. The Khedive is now 57. His career has undoubtedly proved his extraordinary vigor and ability. By the firman granted to him a year ago, the Sultan put the finishing touch to the charter of independence of the great Egyptian Prince by giving him the right of concluding treaties with foreign States and sending official representatives to foreign Courts. Doubtless he anticipates a great future for his heir, and desires that he shall, by his education, be equally imbued with British statesmanship and German military skill.

AMUSEMENTS.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.
MUSIC HALL.
SENATOR YORK
OF KANSAS.
"Wealth as a Political Power."
TO-NIGHT.
Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seat 25 cents extra. For sale at Box Office and Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s.
N. B.—DANIEL DOUGHERTY, the Orator, NEXT TUESDAY. CARPENTER & SHELDON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
CROWDED TO SUFFOCATION!
LAST NIGHT to witness the cultured
MRS. F. S. CHANFRAU,
As the charming LADY CLARA in
JEALOUSY.
To-night and Matinee, last representation.

HOME LECTURES.
At Third Unitarian Church, cor. Monroe and Laflin-sts.
ROBERT COLLYER
WILL OPEN THE COURSE
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, at 8 o'cl'k.
Subject---BURNS.
Other Lecturers—THOMAS, SAVAGE, RYDER, BARTLETT, SWING, and POWERS.
Admission, Twenty-five cents.
Season Tickets, $1.50. For sale at Jansen & McClurg's; A. C. Bell's, cor. Madison and Sheldon-sts.; Horton's Library; Emerson & Stott's.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Wednesday Matinee, and Wednesday and Thursday Nights, another change. TWO MORE PIECES.
PAUL PRY,
AND
A REGULAR FIX.
All the Stars in the Cast.
Next week Great Attraction. Reappearance of MISS SUSAN DENIN in two favorite plays.

UNION PARK CONG'L CHURCH.
DR. J. G. HOLLAND,
("TIMOTHY TITCOMB,")
Author of "Bitter Sweet," "Katrina," "Arthur Bonnicastle," &c., MONDAY NIGHT, Nov. 24, on
"THE ELEMENTS OF PERSONAL POWER."
Reserved Seats, 50 cents. For sale at W. G. Holmes' Bookstore, opposite McVicker's, Madison-st., and Horton's Library, 537 Lake-st.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.
Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Production of the original, musical, farcical, and pantomimical sketch of
ACTING ON THE BRAIN, or Shakspeare in the Kitchen.
Mackin & Wilson, Bobby Newcomb, Billy Rice, Ernest Linden, Wm. Arlington, Ben Cotton, John R. Kemble, Master G. Davenport in new and sparkling specialties, every evening and Saturday matinee.

UNION PARK LECTURE COURSE.
BOUTWELL
FIFTY CENTS — ON FINANCE and the PANIC. — NOV. 22
Tickets for sale to-day at Holmes' Bookstore, opposite McVicker's, and Horton's Library.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.
FRANCES E. WILLARD.
LECTURE:
"My Story of the Pyramids."
First M. E. Church, corner Clark and Washington-sts.; THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Nov. 22, 1873. Tickets, 25 cts., or five for $1.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Afternoon at 2½. Evening at 8 o'clock, last two performances of LAURA ALBERTA as TOPSY, in
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
Monday next—HARRY LINDEN.

DR. KAHN'S
MAGNIFICENT ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,
From New York,
Of Natural Science and Art. 148 South Clark-st., near Madison. Tickets, 50 cents; for gentlemen only. Doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., daily and Sunday.

MUSICAL.
Ditson & Co.'s Celebrated
HOME MUSICAL LIBRARY.
UNEXCELLED COLLECTIONS OF BOUND MUSIC.
VOCAL.
GEMS OF GERMAN SONG.
GEMS OF SCOTTISH SONG.
GEMS OF SACRED SONG.
WREATH OF GEMS.
OPERATIC PEARLS.
SILVER CHORD.
SHOWER OF PEARLS. Duets.
MUSICAL TREASURE. Vocal and Instrumental.
INSTRUMENTAL.
FOR PIANOFORTE OR REED ORGAN.
GEMS OF STRAUSS.
ORGAN AT HOME.
PIANIST'S ALBUM.
PIANOFORTE GEMS.
HOME CIRCLE. Vols. I. and II.
Price of each Book, in Cloth, $3.00; in Boards, $2.50; Fine Gilt, $4.00. The above splendid books are perfect treasure-houses of the best and most popular music, being selected as the "cream" from an immense stock. 200 to 250 pages, full sheet music size, in each book. Buy these books for presents! In each book you get $25 worth of music. In the whole library, costing, according to binding, $35, $42, or $56, you will get Three Hundred and Fifty Dollars' worth!
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RUBBER COATED IRON TUBE.
PASCAL IRON WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PA. — TASKER IRON WORKS, NEW CASTLE, DEL.
ESTABLISHED 1821.
MORRIS, TASKER & CO.,
VULCANIZED
RUBBER-COATED IRON TUBE.
WORKS AND OFFICE, Fifth & Tasker-sts., Phila. Office 29 Pemberton Square, BOSTON, MASS. — WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE, No. 15 Gold-st., New York. Warehouse and Office, TITUSVILLE, PA.

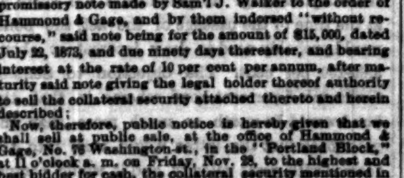
PHILADELPHIA, June, 1873.
We desire to call the special attention of the public to VULCANIZED RUBBER-COATED IRON TUBE. Also, all the various Fittings required in connection with same, under FINLEY'S Patent, which we have been testing with entire success for the past two years, and are now ready to place on the market, thoroughly satisfied that wherever it may be introduced for the passage of natural waters, either hot or cold, its merits will be acknowledged over either Galvanized Iron or Lead Tubes, which are now extensively used for such purpose, and to which, in many localities, decided prejudice exists. The absolute indestructibility of Vulcanized Rubber—also its purity for the purpose to which we adapt it, is so well known that comment is unnecessary.
We append a letter from the celebrated Chemists, BOOTH & GARRETT, who have been kind enough to test the article for us.
The price will be the same as for galvanized iron tube and fittings, subject to the most liberal trade discounts.
We are also prepared to supply "tongs" designed especially for this article, so that it can be screwed up to its place without injuring the coating.
Asking your orders, Respectfully,
MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

JAMES C. BOOTH. THOMAS H. GARRETT.
BOOTH & GARRETT,
Laboratory for Practical and Analytical Chemistry,
919 and 921 Chant-st.,
Rear of St. Stephen's Church, Tenth-st., below Market.
Established in 1836.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12, 1873.
Messrs. Morris, Tasker & Co., Philadelphia.
DEAR SIRS: We have made a careful examination of your rubber-coated iron pipe, in order to determine its resistance to heat and cold, to steam, natural waters, and have even extended our researches to acids, alkali, and burning gas. We may mention that the coating is a similar compound to that constituting gums for holding artificial teeth, except that yours contains no mercury.
It will bear a high degree of heat, over 300° Fahrenheit, as might be inferred from its having been prepared at above 300°. It was not affected by boiling for several hours in Schuylkill water. City gas passed through it for about three days appeared to have no effect on it.
The rubber coating resisted firmly carbonic acid water, moderately dilute sulphuric and muriatic acids, and caustic potash solution. Solutions of neutral salts have no action on it.
Since the rubber coating exhibited such firm resistance to acid, alkali, salt, and heat, it is clear that it will offer a still stronger resistance to all natural waters, in which some of the above ingredients are found in a less exaggerated, i. e. in a more dilute state.
In fine, we congratulate you for finding a coating for iron tubes, and articles of iron generally, which is so unusually resistant to any of the usual agents of the chemist, and to those ordinary agents which do affect iron coated with other materials, in a greater or less degree. Respectfully yours, BOOTH & GARRETT.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.
STATE LINE.
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new steamers will sail from Pier 36, North River, foot of North Moore-st., as follows:
GEORGIA ... Saturday, Nov. 15.
PENNSYLVANIA ... Saturday, Nov. 29.
VIRGINIA ... Saturday, Dec. 13.
And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upwards.
For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway.
J. E. EARLE, General Western Agent, 60 Clark-st., Chicago.

NATIONAL LINE.
NOTICE—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.
The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands.
To LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN, from Piers Nos. 44 and 47, North River, New York.
Spain ... Nov. 15 | Egypt ... Dec. 6
Italy ... Nov. 22 | Greece ... Dec. 13
France ... Nov. 29 | Spain ... Dec. 20
For London (direct) every fortnight.
Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency.
Steerage, $29 Currency.
Return tickets at reduced rates. Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates. The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent, at Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago, by WILLIAM McALISTER, General Western Agent.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF,
BRISTOL, LONDON,
And all Other Points in England and Wales.
The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:
PEMBROKE ... Nov. 15
These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $33. Drafts for £1 and upwards.
For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.



Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ALLAN LINE
MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.
22 FULL-POWERED FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS.
Liverpool, Londonderry, and Glasgow. Tri-weekly to and from Quebec (Portland in winter). Also, fortnightly to and from Baltimore, calling at Queenstown, Halifax, and Norfolk.
For passage, freight, or any information, apply to
ALLAN & CO., Agents,
72 & 74 LaSalle-st.

LEGAL.
NOTICE.
Default having been made in the payment of a certain promissory note made by Sam'l J. Walker to the order of Hammond & Gage, and by them indorsed "without recourse," said note being for the amount of $15,000, dated July 22, 1873, and due ninety days thereafter, and bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, after maturity said note giving the legal holder thereof authority to sell the collateral security attached thereto and herein described;
Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that we shall sell at public sale, at the office of Hammond & Gage, No. 76 Washington-st., in the "Portland Block," at 11 o'clock a. m. on Friday, Nov. 28, to the highest and best bidder for cash, the collateral security mentioned in said note, to wit: Fifteen shares International Mutual Trust Co. (International Bank).
HAMMOND & GAGE,
Legal holder of said note.

CHROMOS.
NEW CHROMO,
"CANNOT BE COAXED,"
A Splendid Picture by Brown, given away by the
GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA CO.
116 West Washington-st. 128 Twenty-second-st.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.
$5 Packages
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
FOR SALE AT
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.
EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ∥ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS
Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	† 3:35 p. m.	†11:00 a. m.
Atlantic Express	‡ 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	8:20 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:10 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.
Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill, and Louisiana, Mo.	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 4:20 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 8:00 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:30 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 a. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Texas Express	10:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:20 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 4:40 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.
City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
b St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.
W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.
Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.
Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & St. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:10 a. m.	*10:00 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†10:20 p. m.	*10:40 p. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 8:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	§ 7:10 a. m.
Fast Line	†10:00 p. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:50 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.
From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st.; also foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark; 98 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 7:00 a. m.	§ 8:30 p. m.
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KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL—Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Lecture by Senator York, of Kansas. Subject: "Wealth as a Political Power."

UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Lecture by the Hon. George S. Boutwell. Subject: "Finance and the Panic."

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

TRY IT, MOTHERS—TRY IT NOW. MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup for children teething. Best and surest remedy in the world for all diseases of children.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, November 22, 1873.

Wigan, in Lancaster, England, has been the scene of another of those terrible colliery accidents, several of which are connected with its name. In this latest catastrophe, twenty-five miners were killed or injured.

The sudden sealing of the Erie Canal by frost has locked up an enormous amount of produce. Instead of 2,500,000 bushels of grain as reported yesterday, there are 4,000,000 bushels held in the canal, besides a great quantity of miscellaneous freight. The result has been a rise in wheat in New York of 5 and 8 cents a bushel.

The railroads are reinforcing the opposition of the manufacturing corporations of the State to the taxation of capital stock. Our Springfield dispatches state that the Chicago & Alton, the Chicago & Northwestern, and the Rock Island & Pacific Roads have united to resist the assessment of their capital stock as taxable property. This formidable combination is expected to be extended to include all the railroad companies of the State.

Trades-Unionism among the printers in Pittsburgh is making a great ado. In retaliation for the action of one of the newspapers in employing non-union men, the Typographical Union ordered the printers in all the newspaper offices to strike, and they obeyed orders. The newspapers, however, have filled their offices with non-union men, and are publishing as usual. Seventy of the printers have been charged with conspiracy. Thirty of them have been arrested, about half of whom have been held for examination.

Financial news this morning is barren enough. Wall street has been disquieted, as it likes to be, over the countless rumors concerning the inevitableness of war, and the assassination of Gen. Sickles, and the like. A prominent silk-manufacturing firm of Paterson has failed, and the usual daily defalcation is furnished by the Cashier of the Freedmen's Savings Bank of Washington. Abroad, the financial situation is improving, as is shown by the announcement that the Bank of England will reduce its rate of discount about the middle of next week.

In ordinary times, there would be little interest in the announcement that Ingersoll, the chair-maker of the New York Ring thieves, had been arrested. All the members of that gang have been arrested and bailed, more or less frequently, with no perceptible progress made toward their punishment. The unexpected and delightful conviction of Tweed restores hope, and makes it not visionary to expect that his accomplices may share his fate. Ingersoll has failed to find the bail required, which was furnished by his father on a similar occasion previously, and has been committed to jail.

War was almost inaugurated yesterday a Madrid. The rooms of the American Legation in that city were surrounded by a hostile mob, who were prevented only by the prompt interference of the Government from doing violence to our Minister and the American flag. So unpleasant and unsafe did Mr. Sickles' position become that he prepared to leave the city, and would have done so but for some action of the British Minister, the nature of which is not told. Castelar is undoubtedly honest in his intention to keep the peace if possible, but his circumstances may overpower him. If his policy show the least concession to the United States, the Spanish population will turn upon him, and he and the Republic will both be lost. The temptation to establish the Republic and unite the factions around him by a popular foreign war is very great. A prolonged Cabinet meeting was held in Washington yesterday, but no definite action was taken. Our naval preparations are being pushed with such vigor that twenty of our best vessels will be in Cuban waters within a month. The Spanish navy is likely to be augmented by the surrender of the Cartagena insurgents. This will put its entire force of iron-clads at the disposal of the Spanish Government.

The Chicago produce markets were stronger all round yesterday, but grain was less active, being in light supply. Mess pork was active, and 20@25c per brl higher, closing at $12.10@12.12½ cash, and $12.50@12.55 seller January. Lard was active, and 15@25c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $7.25@7.35 cash, and $7.50@7.62½ seller January. Meats were quiet and 4½@4¾c for part salted shoulders, 6c for do short ribs, 6¾c for do short clear, and 7@7½c for green hams. Highwines were quiet and unchanged at 89c per gallon. Lake freights were dull and nominal. Flour was active and firmer at $5.50@5.75 for good spring extras. Wheat was less active and 1c higher, closing at $1.05¼ cash, $1.03¾ seller December, and $1.05¾ seller January. Corn was active in options and ½c higher, closing at 40½c cash, and 40¾c seller December. Oats were dull and ½c higher, closing at 32¾c cash, and 33c seller January. Rye was quiet and ½c higher, at 65@65½c. Barley was more active and 4@5c higher, closing at $1.36 for No. 2, and 97c for choice No. 3. Hogs were active and strong, with sales at $3.70@4.10, principally at $3.75@3.95. Cattle met with a good demand but were a shade lower. Sheep were dull and unchanged at $2.75@4.00.

The Iron and Steel Association have made the discovery that the tax on pig-iron is not high enough. They demand, therefore, that it be advanced from $6.30 per ton to $9. They allege that the reductions in the tariff during the last few years have affected the manufacture of iron and steel disastrously, and now there are a great many furnaces closed, and the men discharged. During the last two years, the manufacture of pig-iron in this country has been unprecedented, both in respect to the quantity made and the prices obtained. The rise in the cost of labor and coal in England has so crippled the business there, that the prices have advanced to a point where consumption has been reduced and exportation has almost ceased. The reasons affecting the prices in England have not existed in this country at all. The wages of labor have not been advanced, and the cost of coal to the furnaces has been, if changed at all, reduced. Nevertheless, the price of pig-iron has been advanced 30 per cent without any increase in the cost of making it. These pig-iron lords have had a harvest of profit which has never been equaled. They have divided very little of these profits with their laborers. Capital has taken nearly all in the shape of immense dividends. These capitalists have, however, embarked their money in the various speculations of Jay Cooke, Tom Scott, etc.; they have sunk most of what they made in railroads in the wilderness, and, now that these bubbles have burst, they propose that Congress shall enable *them* to recover their lost money by giving them a special bounty of $3 a ton on pig-iron. The protection remedy for all evils is to levy an increase of taxes upon the whole people for the benefit of the privileged class.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENT.

There is a nervous anxiety in business circles as to what course Congress will pursue with reference to the commercial depression consequent upon the late panic. If Congress should call upon the people for a vote of confidence, after the custom of the French President and Assembly, the result would be unfavorable.

If Congress shall declare war upon Spain, or undertake the chastisement of the Cuban Volunteers (which would be about the same thing), there is an end to all beneficial legislation at once. A declaration of war would undoubtedly divert the attention of the people from the panic, furnish employment (in the way of destruction) for thousands who will otherwise be unemployed, and lead to fresh issues of greenbacks, and consequent inflation of prices, and partially restore the illusive appearance of prosperity that existed before the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. If there is to be war, we shall go on after the old fashion, postponing the general settlement a few years longer. If there is not to be war, then the first thing to be recognized is that we are in a more favorable condition for a return to a specie basis than we have been at any time since the close of the Rebellion. Accordingly the first thing for Congress to do is to declare whether or not there shall be an effort to resume specie payments. If the sentiment of the majority is opposed to all efforts at resumption, then all financial legislation will be on a false basis, and every change is likely to make matters worse than they are now. If the majority favor resumption, in some way, then the country will be prepared to listen attentively and patiently to a discussion of the means best adapted to that end, conscious that a return to a specie basis will speedily compensate for possible defects in the plan finally adopted.

A plan worthy of consideration may be briefly stated as follows: (1) Repeal the Legal-Tender act as to future (not past) contracts; (2) redeem the existing greenbacks in gold-bearing bonds at their actual value—say 92 cents on the dollar, or whatever may be the current rate at the time of the repeal; and (3) free banking.

1. The repeal of the Legal-Tender act would serve to bring out and utilize not only the *hoarded* greenbacks, but also the $200,000,000 of gold and $20,000,000 of silver now in the country, and constantly increasing in amount. All debts contracted prior to the repeal, including the National Bank notes, would be payable in legal-tender. The effect of this would be to keep greenbacks in circulation, except as they should gradually make way for gold and gold-notes.

2. The redemption of greenbacks in a class of bonds bearing such a rate of interest as would make them worth about 92 cents—the present value of the greenback—would prevent them from depreciating. If greenbacks are worth 92 at the time of the passage of the act, the bond would probably need to draw interest at about 3.65-100 per cent. The objection to Senator Sherman's 5 per cent bond scheme is, that the bond would be worth so much more than the greenback that the latter would rush into the former with great velocity, and it would compel the settlement of all existing indebtedness on the basis of 99 cents instead of 92. There would be no objection to making these bonds reconvertible into greenbacks at the pleasure of the holder provided the Legal-Tender act were repealed as to future contracts. The future business of the country would then be done on a gold basis, and the value of greenbacks for settling past contracts would be determined by the value of the bond in which they are fundable, and this in turn would be governed by the rate of interest in the open market on the highest form of security. Then, instead of gold being quoted at 109, gold would always be 100, and greenbacks would be quoted at 92, or their actual value, as they are now and always have been in California.

3. The National Bank notes already issued would follow the value of the legal-tender in which they are redeemable, and would be retired, in all probability, before the greenbacks. Their place, under free banking, would be taken by circulating notes redeemable in gold. Free banking on a gold basis, and with proper security, is altogether the best provision for a flexible currency that can be made. The security might safely remain of the same character as that now provided by law.

This plan contemplates the settlement of all existing indebtedness, including the Government's greenback indebtedness, on the currency basis. The objection will, perhaps, be raised against it that it amounts to a repudiation of 8 per cent of the greenback indebtedness of the Government. The answer is that the bond into which the greenbacks are funded will ultimately be paid at par. Another answer is that the Government is now, and has been for more than ten years, repudiating its greenbacks, and the question to be considered is whether it shall repudiate them forever. No Government that ever launched upon the sea of irredeemable paper has paid its "greenbacks" at par. The English plan of resumption adopted in 1821 was a sliding scale, by which the notes were advanced in value at stated intervals. An equivalent plan in this country would be something like this: The Government will redeem greenbacks at 92 during one year; at 94 during the second year; at 96 during the third; at 98 during the fourth; and at par during and after the fifth year from the date of the act. In the case of Great Britain, the plan worked so well that the Bank was able to redeem at par two years before the time set for redemption at that rate.

THE NEXT SPEAKERSHIP.

Our Washington dispatches indicate a complication of circumstances attending the forthcoming assembling of Congress and election of Speaker, which are not only singular, but might fitly be characterized as cowardly, upon the part of the Republican party. Assuming that Mr. Blaine will be re-elected Speaker, that gentleman will immediately find himself between two fires. Upon the one side will be a faction of anti-Credit-Mobilier Congressmen, who will demand that those of their associates who were implicated in the Credit-Mobilier scandals shall not be assigned to positions at the head of important committees. On the other hand, there is another faction of ultra-Administration Congressmen, who follow the lead of the President and Cameron, who have never regarded the Credit-Mobilier scandal as a very heinous offense, and this faction he will antagonize if he follows the policy of the other. If he shifts the responsibility upon a caucus, as he desires to do, he will still make trouble for himself by antagonizing the ultra-Administration faction, and, in addition to this, will incur the odium of being called cowardly and afraid to take a responsibility which belongs to him. Thus, whichever way Mr. Blaine may turn, he will find himself in trouble. If he pleases the Administration, he displeases the anti-Credit-Mobilier faction, and *vice versa*. If he seeks to avoid responsibility, he displeases both. There is but one way of escape out of this dilemma, and that is to boldly cut the knot by forming his committees and appointing the heads as he pleases, without reference to Credit Mobilier, salary-grabbing, or any other form of official iniquity in which Congressmen have been engaged.

Why should Mr. Blaine be called upon or be expected to punish Congressmen for their political sins? What right has he to decide that they are guilty and then proceed to punish them by stripping them of influence when the party itself lacks courage to punish them? These Credit-Mobilier Congressmen have all been arraigned and tried by the party, under the pressure of public opinion, and have been white-washed. If there is any punishing to be done, it is the duty of the party, not Mr. Blaine, to do it. If Credit-Mobilier Congressmen are to be hauled up at this late day for their stock-investments, after ignoring the offense at the time when it should have been punished, let the party sit in judgment and administer the penalty; not Mr. Blaine. If the salary-grabbers are to be rebuked, let the party rebuke them, commencing with the President, who made salary-grabbing possible, not Mr. Blaine. If any of the frauds and corruptions of Republican leaders are to be punished, let the party decide what that punishment shall be, not Mr. Blaine. So long as the party does not do so, it will simply be a piece of impertinence for Mr. Blaine to take any action in the premises whatever. If he is to be the executioner for the party, let him be furnished with the warrants and evidence and verdicts of the party, and then no one will object to his lopping off the heads—the more the better. It would be just as consistent for a Judge to order the Sheriff to hang a murderer who has not been tried, as for Mr. Blaine to proceed to punish these men. The manner in which the party is taking ground with reference to the Speakership and his duties is simply a cowardly shifting of responsibility, and it is the duty of Mr. Blaine to drag the party leaders out from their skulking places, and compel them to do the work which they are trying to foist upon him. He has the key to the situation in his own hands. Either these Credit-Mobilier and salary-grabbing Congressmen are innocent and deserve no punishment, and should have their places as usual upon committees, or they are guilty and deserve to be ousted. But Mr. Blaine is not the judge of this. He must have official notice from the party, and the undoubted assurance that the party condemns their transactions. If he does not, he cannot pass upon them, but must locate them upon the committees as if there had never been a Credit-Mobilier or salary-steal, and the party must take the responsibility. Mr. Blaine need not fear that the people will not sustain him in this course.

THE GAS-MONOPOLY.

Gas bills were never higher and gas was never poorer than at the present time, and, as a rule, the poorer the gas grows the higher the bills become—because more of it must be used. The complaint is becoming universal, both upon the part of the city and upon the part of individuals. It is not the first time that complaint has been made of the action of this despotic monopoly, but there has never been a time before when its exactions have been as bold and insolent as now. In the contracts with the city, both of the South Side and West Side Gas Companies, it is stipulated that each of the street-lamps shall be furnished with a five-foot burner, and a schedule of time for lighting and extinguishing the lamps is also furnished. This would seem to be an arrangement which ought to protect the city from overcharging, and yet the South Side Company has brought in a bill of $40,795.91 for *extras* during the last thirty months. These consist of the extra amount over the five feet, which the Gas Company can succeed in pushing through their five-foot burner, and of "over-time," no provision for which is made in the contract, the Company claiming that they can charge for it by common consent. The amount claimed for over-time is $2,500, the balance being for over-consumption. In like manner, the West Side Company has presented a bill for $42,334.86, of which $3,000 is for over-time, and the remainder for over-consumption. The two bills, together, amount to $83,130.77, which the city is called upon to pay for an article it does not want, an article it did not ask for, and an article which is of no benefit to it. In other words, the Gas Companies compel the city to take more gas than it needs, and are now seeking to compel the city to pay not only for the extra gas, but also for the time occupied in burning it.

In view of this outrageous demand, it becomes interesting to inquire why no report has been made upon the schedule of time for lighting and extinguishing the street-lamps, prepared by Mr. Colbert at the request of the Common Council, with the view of economizing the gas expenditure. That schedule was presented to the Common Council last February, and referred to the Committee on Gas-lights, and there it has been smothered. It showed with mathematical exactness that the proposed arrangement of time for lighting and extinguishing the street-lamps would have saved the city $33,000 in 1872, and that, with the increase of street-lamps for the present year, the city would save $40,000. This, however, is a species of economy which could never be tolerated, and the schedule, therefore, has never seen the light, and never will, so long as the gas business is a monopoly.

There is another question of interest connected with this business, namely, have we a Gas-Inspector? The city ordinances provide for the appointment of such an Inspector, and prescribe his duties very clearly. The eighteenth section of the gas-ordinance provides that "Said Inspector shall, from time to time, make photometrical tests of the *quality* of the gas furnished by the Gas Companies, and shall communicate to the Common Council the results of such tests." When has such a report ever been presented to the Council, and, if we have a Gas-Inspector, why does he not attend to this duty—especially at the present time?

The city, and every individual citizen in the city, is at the mercy of these two corporations. They have the power to force upon the city more gas than is necessary; to charge for more time than is provided by the contract schedule; to smother a time-schedule which would save the city $40,000 a year; and can furnish any quality of gas they please. There is not a building in this city which is properly lighted. During the earlier part of the evening, it is well nigh impossible to read by the gas which is now furnished. By waiting until about midnight it is possible to obtain a respectable light, but not before. The Gas Company is simply gouging the community by furnishing it with a miserable article of gas. It is gouging the individual by charging him the same price which he would have to pay for good gas, and it is bringing in enormous bills against the city in the way of overcharges for more of the stuff than is wanted. If we are at the mercy of this monopoly, and must suffer its extortions, we have at least the right to claim that a good article of gas shall be furnished.

HOW STATE TAXES ARE LEVIED.

The Auditor of State is authorized by law to fix the rate of tax necessary to produce the amount of revenue needed to pay the appropriations made by the Legislature. The amount of revenue authorized by law to be raised in 1873 is as follows:

For school purposes.....	$1,000,000
For general State revenue.....	2,500,000
Total revenue authorized.....	$3,500,000

To raise this amount of revenue, the Auditor has fixed the rates at nine-tenths of a mill for school purposes, and two mills and seven-tenths for general purposes. These rates produce the following sums: School tax—nine-tenths of a mill on a valuation of $1,341,613,000 produces $1,207,449. Here is a surplus of 20 per cent beyond the amount authorized by law to be raised. If it is intended to raise enough to pay the cost of collection, abatements, etc., then $207,449 is an excessive sum. To pay over 20 per cent for collecting taxes is inordinate. In 1871-2 there was $1,000,000 raised for school purposes, and the cost of collection and abatements amounted to $69,000, or about 7 per cent. Why should it cost 20 per cent in '74 to collect a tax which was collected in '72 for less than 7 per cent? In other words, what does the Auditor want with that $207,449, and where is his authority to levy any tax to raise that sum?

If the excess of levy in the matter of the school tax is startling, the levy for State revenue is something more. To raise $2,500,000,—being the maximum he is authorized to raise,—he has fixed the rate at 2 7-10 mills, which, on $1,341,613,000, produces $3,622,353, or a surplus of $1,107,449. Deducting 7 per cent as the cost of collection and abatements, or $175,000, and the sum in excess of the revenue authorized by law is $947,353.

There is no mistaking what the object of raising this extra million of tax is. It is openly avowed and announced to be to pay the interest on the railroad-aid-bond debts. The annual interest on these bonds is as follows:

Interest on $6,682,051 at 10 per cent.....	$ 668,285
Interest on $2,916,000 at 8 per cent.....	233,280
Interest on $1,498,500 at 7 per cent.....	104,895
Interest on $539,000 at 6 per cent.....	32,340
Total interest.....	$1,038,800

This will do for a beginning. If the three-fifths of the people of this State, owning three-fourths of the taxable property of the State, consent to pay this extra levy of $1,000,000 this year, then next year the Auditor can increase the extra levy to $2,000,000, and pay off $1,000,000 of the principal of the bonds which speculators have purchased at low prices.

THE LATE JOHN P. HALE.

The death of John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, should not be permitted to pass without some comment upon the conspicuous part he bore in the early history of the slavery agitation. Born in 1806, in New Hampshire, he was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1827. He had among his associates in college Franklin Pierce, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and Henry W. Longfellow. He began the practice of the law in 1830, at Dover. New Hampshire was at that time the great Democratic Gibraltar. In 1834 Gen. Jackson made him United States Attorney for the State, and he held that office until removed by President Tyler, in 1841. In 1843 he was elected to Congress, where he served two years; during the last session, the annexation of Texas was completed, and Mr. Hale took an active part in opposition to that measure, his opposition being on anti-slavery grounds. He addressed his constituents taking the same ground. Though regularly nominated by the Democratic Convention, a third candidate was put in the field against him by the Democrats. At that time, a majority of all the votes was necessary to an election in New Hampshire, and, though several elections were held, no one of the candidates received a majority of the votes, and the district remained unrepresented for two years. He was bitterly denounced by the Democrats, and was formally and repeatedly read out of the party. His anti-slaveryism became more intensified, and in 1846 he was elected to the State Legislature, and was by a combination of the opposition made Speaker of the House of Representatives, and, a vacancy occuring in the United States Senate, he was by the same combination elected to fill the unexpired term. His election produced a profound sensation, he being elected from a Democratic State, and being the first avowed anti-slavery Senator elected as such. He was met in the Senate with great coolness. The Senate was at that time the citadel of slavery. Slavery discussions were avoided there. The Whig and the Democratic parties alike ignored it. Mr. Hale was regarded as a disturber of the general peace. He was not a Whig, nor was he a Democrat; he disclaimed and was disclaimed by both parties, and there was a steady effort to ignore his existence. In the division of the committees between the Whigs and Democrats, he was left off all the committees,—a result which Jesse D. Bright afterwards explained as inevitable in the case of a man "who was outside of all healthy political organizations." Mr. Hale, however, was not a man to submit to any contempt. He had the right to speak, and he availed himself of it freely and ably. He was not afraid of the censures of either party, and, acquitting them of all responsibility for his conduct, he expressed his opinions ably and boldly. He had a good personal appearance, had a frank countenance and bearing, and, possessing a remarkably clear and pleasant voice, he gave fresh interest to the debates. His presence was especially irritating to the Southern extremists. It was under the irritation produced by a speech of Mr. Hale that Mr. Calhoun was weak enough to say that, if the Northern States elected Abolitionists to the Senate, that fact would not change his opinion of the men; officially he would treat them with respect, but personally would have no intercourse with them, would not speak to them, nor shake hands with them. Mr. Hale was never awed or intimidated by the attempts to ignore him, and he had not been long in the body before he and Mr. Calhoun became involved in a two days warm debate on the slavery question. This debate received additional interest because it was telegraphed with considerable fullness from Washington to New York, being the first time any Congressional proceedings had been thus reported, and it led to the subsequent reporting of such proceedings for the Associated Press. Mr. Hale, while in the Senate, took an active part in the agitation to abolish flogging in the navy, and saw the measure carried. In 1852, Franklin Pierce was elected President, and New Hampshire was Democratic once more. The Legislature, in 1852, chose Charles G. Atherton as Mr. Hale's successor, but two years later, in 1855, Mr. Atherton died suddenly, and Mr. Hale was again elected to fill the vacancy. During the interval he practiced his profession. In 1859, he was a third time elected to the Senate, this time for a full term, and served until March, 1865, when he was appointed by Mr. Lincoln Minister to Spain. In 1869, much enfeebled in health, he returned to his home in New Hampshire, where he has lived since then, greatly broken in bodily health. In 1852 he was the candidate of the Liberty party for President, and in 1848 he had supported Van Buren. He of course united with the Republican party in 1856, and was distinguished among its leaders.

He was a man of large and liberal views. He was an able debater, strong in his convictions, earnest in his manner. He never indulged in personalities, and never in personal denunciation. Always courteous, manly, and outspoken, he was by his genial temper, ready humor, and happy illustration able to maintain himself with honor and decorum in the many excited debates of the Senate. He finally, by the very firmness and independence with which he maintained his position, overcame the hatred which his first election produced, and, without surrendering in the least to insult or contempt, he became one of the most popular Senators that ever held a seat in the body. His fearlessness enforced a respect that personal intercourse warmed into friendship.

Of all these Senators who were in the body when Mr. Hale first took his seat, there is not one now in the Senate. The great majority of them are dead. Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Crittenden, Clayton, Cass, Douglas, Chase, Seward, Clemens, Benton, Henry Dodge, John Davis, and others have gone. Jefferson Davis and Foote survive him. He lived long enough, however, to witness the final triumph of the great anti-slavery cause, of which he was the pioneer advocate in the Senate of the United States.

The Wyandotte Rolling-Mills Company (E. B. Ward's), of Detroit, began paying off their employes a short time ago in lithographed notes, uniform in style, in denominations generally adopted by banks, and payable in six months from date. The Detroit press very justly criticised this action, on the ground that it would find ready imitators, and that it is dangerous for individuals and corporations, not bankers, to issue circulating-notes on the basis of individual or corporate credit, and unprotected by the usual safeguards of a regular banking business. Thereupon Mr. Ward published a card, claiming the right to pay his debts in this way so long as creditors were willing to take the notes. To this the Detroit *Tribune* makes a very complete answer by reproducing a State statute, which makes it a penal offense, punishable with three years in the State Prison, to "issue bills, notes, due-bills, drafts, or other evidence of debt in the similitude of bank-bills, to be loaned or put in circulation as money," unless the person or corporation issuing them shall be expressly authorized by law to do a regular banking business. The *Tribune* likewise calls for the enforcement of this law against Mr. Ward unless he withdraws his shinplasters. These were paid out to employes, and, as they are a class of people who do not usually negotiate commercial paper, Mr. Ward must have known that his lithograph-notes would be used as a circulating medium. The Detroit newspapers are evidently of the opinion that the people of that city desire a different kind of currency, which is not at all unreasonable.

Peter D. Vroom, ex-Governor of New Jersey, died at Trenton, in that State, on the 18th inst., in his 82d year. In a political sense, his life had been a very active one. He commenced it in the New Jersey General Assembly, in which body he represented Somerset County in 1826-'27, and '29. During the years 1829, '30, and '31 he was Governor of the State. In 1832 he was again a candidate, but was defeated by the Whigs, but in 1833 he was again elected, and also in 1834, '35, and '36. In 1837 he was on the Commission to adjust the claims of the Indians in Mississippi. In 1838 he was elected to Congress upon the Democratic ticket. It was this election which gave rise to the famous "Broad Seal" controversy. In 1840 he was nominated to Congress, but was defeated. In 1844 he was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. In 1852 he was Presidential Elector, and cast his vote for Gen. Pierce. In 1853 he was appointed Minister to Prussia, where he remained until 1857. In 1861 he was a member of the Peace Convention at Washington. In 1864 he was appointed a Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of New Jersey, and was also a reporter of the Supreme Court, and in 1868 he was again a Presidential Elector and voted for Seymour. Few men in this country have ever had a political experience extending over so many years.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The election of Secretary of State, in Minnesota, depends on the vote of Watonwan County. With it, Tennison (Republican) has 125 majority; without it, Stevens (Opposition) has a majority. The vote itself is unduly inflated by a county-seat contest, in which Madelia, striving to retain the honors, polled 799 votes out of 818 inhabitants. It is thought the return will be thrown out by the canvassers; if not, it will be contested in the courts.

—In fifty-four counties of Mississippi, the vote for Governor is: Ames, 61,755; Alcorn, 40,967. These counties gave a total of 102,722 out of 105,473 at the Presidential election last year, and Alcorn polls rather more than the Greeley vote.

—The election in New Jersey, Nov. 4, was only for members of the Legislature, and the returns, which we find in the New York *Times*, show that the Grant majority of 14,850 was reduced to a beggarly 671.

—The vote of Virginia:

Governor, 1873.		*President*, 1872.	
Kemper, Conserv....	120,296	Greeley.....	91,654
Hughes, Rep.....	92,670	Grant.....	93,468
Kemper's maj..	27,626	Grant's maj.....	1,814

—The Burlington *Hawk-Eye* plainly tells the DesMoines *Register* and other Administration office-holding newspapers in Iowa who are boasting of what "the party" will do, next year:

It is rather early yet to open the Congressional campaign for next year, especially on the part of Republicans. Before getting up new or reviving old feuds in our ranks, it will be well to assure ourselves that we are likely to be strong enough when well united to contend successfully with the Opposition. If the Congressional election were to come off in Iowa at this time, there is scarcely a district in the State that could be carried by a Republican nominee. If Republicans are wise they will not begin next year's campaign until the time for it to open arrives. In the meantime the destinies of the party for next year, and perhaps indefinitely, are in the hands of a Republican Congress and Republican Legislatures. If these do nothing to strengthen the organization by wise legislation and the redemption of pledges made to the people, its doom is sealed. Even Cuba will not save it.

—It remains for the Congress soon to assemble to determine whether the next Administration shall be Republican or not, and the President need not remain an idle spectator of passing events, but may greatly aid in restoring public confidence by his wisdom in the discharge of his official duties. The apathy that has spread over the country like a dead rot among Republicans, costing the defeat of a Governor in Ohio, and the loss of the entire ticket in our own State, is owing more to the blunders made by the last Congress than to anything else. The ticket in Wisconsin was beaten before it was made.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

—Nothing can be plainer to even the casual observer than the impending downfall of the Republican party in Illinois, provided headstrong Democrats, careless of consequences, do not succeed in the attempt to resurrect dead issues and force all anti-Republicans to sing their songs and shout their battle-cries.—*Cairo Democrat.*

—No Government on earth has been so cutrageously robbed and swindled by all the departments and officials, from President down to tide-waiter, as ours has been. We are paying now $20,000,000 per annum to support our navy, while the Secretary of the Navy is selling our ships at a nominal sum. When needed we have no ships to go to sea for any purpose. The only consolation we have is, that two years from now we will have a Congress that will bring to light the extent of these robberies, and the perpetrators of the same, if in the meantime all the evidences of the crimes are not destroyed by the criminals.—*Quincy (Ill.) Herald.*

—We have matters at home of much greater importance than this [Cuba] contest is likely to be. The country is trembling with financial trouble, and, while we are without ships to meet even the Spanish navy, the whole country is suffering from the complete failure of the boasted Republican policy. Think, for a moment, that all the interests which the Republican party have protected for years, at an immense cost to the farmers and mechanics of the country, have sunk into absolute ruin, not because of foreign war, short crops, or hard times, but from their own inherent weakness. . . . The contractors, Republican politicians, and speculators will declare "this is no time to count the cost," when we are in or upon the verge of war with a foreign power; but we insist such claptrap shall not prevail against the cry of the people for reform and for a sound financial system. . . . We insist, therefore, that the Administration shall not escape the day of reckoning with the plundered people because we may be obliged to seek redress for outrages committed by Spain.—*Illinois State Register.*

—Though we trust the United States Government will never be so poor or so burdened with debt as to tamely submit to national insult, or be unable to protect its meanest citizen, there are reasons why a war at the present time should, if possible, be avoided. Superficial observers say a war would put an end to the present financial embarrassment, and again give prosperity to the country. Grant that this is true, it would only be to transfer to a future day, and, with increased burdens, the difficulties under which we are now suffering. . . . These things are not mere fancies. They are sober facts, and, as such, must be looked fairly in the face. It is well not to be too hasty in the matter.—*Peoria (Ill.) Transcript.*

—A war with Spain for the possession of Cuba would be a very sad spectacle, perhaps; but a sadder one would be winter bread-riots in New York and Philadelphia. Let the peace-mongers think of this.—*St. Louis Globe.*

—Is this, then, a time for unnecessary war? Is this a time for heavier taxes?—the waste of armies—the vast expense of fleets? Is glory wanted? Where would we get it in a conflict with Spain? Is more territory desired? What use could be made of it? What has Congress done for years but to give away what we have? Neither reason nor right call for war. Prudence, magnanimity, honor, all plead for peace. We must be above madness and folly. It is unworthy of Americans.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

—The great American Republic claims the honor of having introduced arbitration as a means of settling international causes without war. If Spain proposes arbitration of our claim for reparation for the execution of the Virginius filibusters, we cannot refuse without subjecting ourselves to the imputation of praying for arbitration when we had a complaint against a strong power, and of resorting promptly to war when dealing with a weaker nation.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

—The way out of the complication will run somewhat as follows: The President will propose to lend to Spain, in the interests of humanity, an armed intervention between herself and the recusant officers of her colony. Spain will accept the offer, and an American squadron, nominally acting in behalf of international comity as well as in behalf of civilization, will insure a protectorate to Cuba. The headlong rush into war with a decrepit and helpless European nation will be avoided, while the actual local offenders against Christianity and the human race will meet with the punishment they have so deliberately justified.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

—Clearly the time has come for more definite action than has hitherto been taken on the affairs of Cuba. There is not, we think, any question of war in this present complication, for we cannot go to war with that breeched savage Burriel for his atrocious murders, and Spain certainly will give us no pretext even if we wanted one. Neither are we yet persuaded that we should care to annex an island full of Burriels to this Republic, however rich the material prize they might bring with them would be. There is a price too high to pay for even the tobacco and the sugar of the Queen of the Antilles. But putting aside war and annexation as neither possible nor desirable, it may be time to consider and even to settle definitely the question of the independence of Cuba, and to give to those who would supplant the butchers and slaveholders that moral support and national countenance with which they can do so much, and without which, as it has been proved for the last five years, they can do so little.—*New York Evening Post.*

—Those papers that are now clamoring for war with Spain are always ready to justify the householder in slaying the burglar whom he finds attempting to enter his house. We fail to perceive any difference between a company of burglars on board the Virginius going forth to kill Spaniards and appropriate their territory, and those twin brothers of theirs, the home-burglars, who endanger our lives and property. Instantaneous death seems the desert of both. They are alike the enemies of peaceful citizens—Ishmaelites, against whose success every honest man's hand is justly raised.—*New York Witness (religious).*

DEADHEADS AND SCALPERS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The proprietors of the railroads of Illinois are under great obligation to THE TRIBUNE for the efficient service it rendered, during the early part of this year, in bringing about the abolition of that great chronic nuisance—the pass-system. You now have an opportunity to increase the weight of that obligation by attacking and exterminating this other horde of parasites, rightly denominated scalpers, and of whose existence I have remained in ignorance, though long a stockholder. Between the deadheads, the scalpers, and the clamor of the Grangers, the railroads have a hard time. The loss of revenue has been enormous. A Director of one of the leading roads from this city told me the saving of revenue to his road by the abolition of the pass-system alone would amount to *two hundred thousand dollars per annum!* Is this fact not a pleasant one to contemplate for those beguiled stockholders who have been wondering why their dividends were so small? And now comes, to me, new species of parasite,—the scalper,—this Capt. Jack of revenue-suckers, who has been fed, kept in whisky, and covered over with jewelry, by the earnings of railroads. Any Directory that fails to put a stop to this leak is false to the owners of the road who placed it in power. The public clamor for reduced rates cannot be met with any show of reason while deadheads and scalpers are using up the earnings. By inaugurating, and adhering to, a rigid system of economy in all departments, and the total extermination of the great army of deadheads and scalpers, it may be possible for the railroads to inaugurate concessions for the benefit of the general public. STOCKHOLDER.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States District Court Affirms the Legality of Bonds Issued by Buchanan County, Mo., in Aid of the St. Louis & St. Joseph Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 21.—In April, 1867, the people of Buchanan County subscribed $400,000 in county bonds to the stock of the St. Louis & St. Joseph Railroad. The bonds were issued in 1869. In 1872, the County Court refused to pay the interest on the bonds, on the ground of the illegality of the election at which the bonds were voted, alleging want of compliance with the Constitution and laws in several particulars. The United States District Court, now sitting at Jefferson City, Judge Dillon presiding, yesterday affirmed the legality of the bonds, and gave judgment for the interest due last January and July, amounting to $40,000. The money to pay this interest is now in the County Treasury in this city, but provision for the next January interest will have to be made, as no levy has been made to pay at that time. The bonds are mostly held in the East.

Suit to Recover for Loss of Life on the Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FT. WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 21.—The heirs of John Sinclair, who was killed a short time ago on the track of the Ft. Wayne Road in this city, have commenced a suit against the Company for $5,000 damages. Sinclair was 105 years of age at the time of his death.

CAPITAL STOCK.

Combination of Railroads to Resist the Payment of Taxes Assessed by the Board of Equalization.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 21.—It transpired here to-day that the managers of a number of the leading railroads of the State are about perfecting a combination to resist the payment of taxes upon that part of the assessment of their property denominated "Capital Stock" by the Board of Equalization. The roads which, it is understood, are moving in the matter, are the Chicago & Alton, in whose interests the Hon. E. Taylor, of Evanston, seemed to be engaged to-day; the Chicago & Northwestern, and the Rock Island & Pacific. The Hon. G. L. Fort was here looking up the matter, but just what road he is representing I could not learn. It is given out by railroad men that the combination in the end will include all the roads in the State.

SPRINGFIELD.

Appointment of a Deputy Collector—Farmers' Supply Association.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 21.—Col. Merriam, Collector of this district, appointed Judge Charles Turner, of Pekin, Deputy-Collector of Tazewell County. He has accepted the appointment, and enters upon his duties at once. His appointment would seem to indicate that the distillers of Pekin will have to discharge their liabilities to the Government.

The Secretary of State issued a final certificate of organization to the Farmers' Shipping Association of Talono.

STEAM-BOILER TESTS.

The Experiments in Pittsburgh Generally Conceded to Be Failures.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 21.—The boiler experiments are being continued at the Newhall farm, but the experiment to-day amounted to no matter of great importance, and it is generally conceded by practical engineers here that, so far, the tests have been a failure, developing no new theories in regard to the causes of boiler explosions.

[To the Associated Press.]

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 21.—The experiments by the Government Commission to-day were made upon the double-riveted iron boiler, which was subjected to a pressure of 360 pounds, but, in consequence of the packing not standing the strain, the experiment was abandoned. The tests will be resumed to-morrow, and probably be concluded on Tuesday next.

FINE ARTS.

The Exposition at Galesburg, Next Week, Under the Patronage of the Masonic Fraternity.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., Nov. 21.—The fine weather which seems to have settled down upon us causes the Fine-Art Exposition managers to feel that their enterprise will prove all that was expected. The date of the Exposition, next Tuesday, being so near at hand, the articles for exhibition are beginning to come in. The departments of oil paintings and miniature machinery bids fair to be full, and very fine. Iowa and neighboring States will be fully represented in every department. Meantime, no pains will be spared by the citizens to accommodate and entertain all who may visit our city at this time. The Exposition, in its display of fine arts, will be excelled by none ever held in the State.

POLITICAL.

The Appointment of a Senator from Kansas to Fill Caldwell's Unexpired Term.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 21.—A large number of prominent men from different parts of the State were in this city to-day to attend the appointment of the next Senator of Kansas. Before making the appointment, Gov. Osborn considered it necessary to visit Leavenworth and consult the people there. He will probably return to-morrow, when, it is supposed, the appointment will be made. Milt Reynolds is confident of being the lucky man. Some fifty Senatorial applicants left the city to-day, disappointed and disgusted.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

Official Returns in Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 21.—The total official vote of this State is published to-night: Total vote for Governor, 147,859; Lieutenant-Governor, 147,420; Secretary, 147,649; Treasurer, 147,323; Attorney-General, 147,515; Superintendent, 147,284; Commissioner, 147,154. Taylor's majority, 15,411; Parker, 13,004; Doyle, 13,429; Kuehn, 14,375; Sloan, 11,673; Searing, 13,010; Argard, 13,046.

WISCONSIN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Nov. 21.—A meeting of prominent poultry breeders and fanciers of Wisconsin was held here last night, for the purpose of forming a State Poultry Association. The following officers were unanimously elected: President, S. H. Seamans, Wauwatosa; Secretary, Richard Valentine, Janesville; Treasurer, John L. Mitchell, Milwaukee; and ten Vice Presidents from different parts of the State. The constitution and by-laws adopted are nearly the same as those of the Iowa Poultry Association, being changed in some small particulars. A meeting of the Executive Committee will be held soon, to make arrangements for a State Poultry Exhibition.

MATRIMONIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Nov. 21.—William Graceley, of Chicago, was married to Miss Mary Houck, of this city, last evening. It was one of the most brilliant weddings that ever took place in this city. The bride's presents were very costly and numerous, she being one of our most popular ladies.

RUMORS OF WAR.

(Continued from the First Page.)

minds of all at present, the capture of the Virginius and the fate of the unfortunate found on board of her, I find the following in the columns of the *Bandera Espanola*, of Santiago de Cuba, of the 8th:

"At a quarter to 5 this afternoon (the 7th), at the usual place, thirty-seven of the crew made prisoners in the steamer Virginius were shot to death. They met their fate with the greatest resignation. Twenty-seven were foreign pirates, and ten Cubans, named as follows: Joseph Fry, Captain, William Baynaad, James Flood, J. C. Harris, John N. Boza, B. P. Chamberlain, William Kose, Ignacio Duetras, Antonio Deloyo, Jose Manuel Teiran, Ramon Larramendi, Eusebio Gariza, Edward Day, J. S. Trujillo, Jack Williamson, P. Corvison, P. Alfaro, Thomas Crigg, Frank Gord, Paul Khuner, Barney Herrald, Samuel Card, John Brown, Alfred Haisel, W. J. Price, George Thomas, Crequiel Durhan, Thomas Walter Williams, Simon Broyour, Leopold La Rose, John Stewart, Henry Bond, George Thompson, James Samuel, Henry Frank, James Read, A. Arce."

Further advices received from Santiago de Cuba state that, besides the thirty-seven executed on the 7th inst., fifty-seven more were shot on the 10th inst. The names of these are not given.

On the 11th, the following were executed: Mola, Oscar Varona, Agustin Varona, William Valls, Boitel, Tenulo, Castellanos, Santa Rosa, Consuegra, Perras Pita, Otera, and Quesada.

The crew was executed in the public square—butchered, rather, as private reports state—that the marines who fired were fully five minutes completing their horrible task, as they were miserable marksmen.

Persons well informed of the proceedings state that only about eighteen will escape with life, mostly colored boys shipped from Jamaica—boys from 10 to 18 years of age—and also two of the engineers.

Private advices from Santiago de Cuba tend to prove the fact of the possession by the Virginius of regular documents—clearance, register, etc.—of an American vessel, and her clearance in due form from Kingston, Jamaica.

THE AMERICAN CONSUL BULLIED.

Mr. E. G. Schmitt, the United States Consul at that place, did his duty nobly, and was most active and zealous in his efforts to induce the authorities to proceed more slowly and with more humanity, and pay some attention to treaty rights; but all in vain, as all his efforts were set at naught. He was threatened, bullied, and insulted. He promptly protested formally against the action of the Governor and all concerned, and also filed his protest before the Marine Court, which was engaged in the trial of the crew, as soon as he got the information from the Consul at Kingston of the fact of the Virginius being an American vessel.

The Court trying the crew sat all night from the 6th to the 7th. Upon the Governor of Santiago de Cuba receiving a dispatch late on the 6th from the British Commander at Jamaica that he expected no execution would take place, and that Her Majesty's subjects, sixteen of whom were among the crew, would have a fair trial, and for this purpose the corvette Niobe had left for Santiago de Cuba. The crew was executed on the 7th; the Niobe arrived on the 8th.

Regarding the manner in which Capt. Fry and his companions marched to their fate, these advices show that they were landed on the 6th, at about 9 o'clock in the morning, from the steamer in which they had been confined, tried and condemned to death, and taken first to the Captain of the Port and then to the jail.

About midday of the 7th inst., the fiscal, or prosecutor in the case, Capt. J. M. Autran, of the gunboat Cuba Espanola, handed to the Vice-Consul, Mr. Schmitt, a permission from the Captain of the Port and Commandant of Marine, Don Ramon Brandaris, to call and see Capt. Fry at the jail, who desired to see the Consul.

The latter immediately proceeded to the jail, where, after the usual formalities, he was admitted to see Capt. Fry, who informed him that he had been asking for that privilege, or that right rather, ever since he had been brought to the port, but without avail, and he had only been granted this boon now within a few hours of his death, as he was to be shot at 4 o'clock, and desired to make his declaration and protest, having been captured, with his steamer, upon the high seas, and thereupon protested against all and every part of the proceedings. This protest was concluded at about 2 p. m., and the Consul immediately transmitted a copy to Gen. Burriel.

The declaration and protest of Capt. Joseph Fry before the United States Vice-Consul, after being sentenced to death, was in substance as follows:

That he was the master of the American steamer Virginius, which had all her papers in complete order, especially the register of the steamer, crew list, and articles, passenger list, clearance from Kingston, as also dispatch from the Custom-House, &c. Sailed on the 23d of October, 1873, with all his crew and about 100 passengers; after a few hours at sea sprung a leak, and put into Port Haytien for repairs; sailed from the port of Cuimit, of that island, on the 30th day of October, and, while between the islands of Cuba and Jamaica, about 20 miles or more from Cuba, was chased by a steamer, and overtaken and captured about 18 miles north of Morrant Point, east end of the island of Jamaica, about 10 o'clock at night, the Spanish vessel previously firing several shots over the Virginius, and compelling them to surrender. The steamer was then taken charge of by a boarding officer, who stated that he did so on his own responsibility, knowing her to be an American vessel and under the protection of the flag of the United States of America. The master, Joseph Fry, with the crew and passengers, were placed under guard, and all brought into the port of Santiago de Cuba on the 1st day of November.

On the evening of the same day, after having delivered over all the papers belonging to the Virginius, he was refused permission to apply to his Consul for aid and protection, and this was only granted him after being condemned to death with the major part of his crew, under no known public law or pretext; and, as Capt. Fry was hurried to make his preparations for death, he could make no further statement, but declares that the foregoing is his true declaration, which he signed in jail, at 2 o'clock, on the 7th of November, 1873—two hours previous to his execution.

This protest was approved by several of the foreign Consuls, with whom Mr. Schmitt advised. But His Excellency, Gov. Burriel, was highly incensed at the Consul's action, and informed him he had demanded the revocation of his exequatur.

Another insult was put upon the Consul, for, just previous to the moment on which the prisoners left the jail, three soldiers as guards were stationed at the Consul's residence,—one at each corner and one in front of his door. It happened that the French Consul, his chancellor, and several other persons were at the time with Mr. Schmitt, and as the time was too short to demand an explanation and have the soldiers removed,—as every one stopped to inquire if the United States Consul was under guard,—joined in making a process verbal of the circumstance.

At 4 o'clock p. m. precisely the condemned were marched out of the jail, which is not far from the Consul's office, and filed past four by four. Most of them, in passing, saluted the bare flagstaff of the Consulate by inclining their heads. The last to go by were Capt. Fry, Mr. Harris, and Mr. Alfaro, who, besides saluting, waved a mournful good-by to the Consul and groups of gentlemen standing on the piazza of the Consul's residence. All the unfortunates marched unwaveringly to the fatal spot, and the manner in which they met their death is already related in this letter.

Lord Granville telegraphed direct to the British Consul here to demand a fair trial for all British subjects; but the "Superior Authority" here replies that the authorities at Santiago de Cuba had acted without awaiting instructions, and the authority at Santiago de Cuba states that he had only obeyed orders from "Superior Authority."

PUBLIC FEELING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IN PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 21.—The war fever was kindled this evening by the reported insult and attempt of assassination of Minister Sickles at Madrid. There seems to be now a general feeling of distrust as to the action of the Spanish Government and the cry is being raised for immediate satisfaction. It is very probable that a meeting to give expression to the public sentiment will be held in a few days.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—The war-feeling in the city was greatly intensified on receipt, this afternoon, of Washington dispatches announcing the gross insult offered to Gen. Sickles in Madrid. Some hot-headed people regard the course of our Government as tantamount to dishonoring the nation, and look for an immediate declaration of war against Spain.

THE CUBAN BONDS

are meeting a ready sale at last quotations, and the Cuban headquarters for recruits are thronged with enthusiastic volunteers.

IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Dispatches in reference to the reported rupture between Minister Sickles and the Spanish Government excite great public interest. The situation is eagerly discussed everywhere, and groups of men are around the bulletins of every newspaper office. The general impression, however, seemed to be that the Spanish Government does not desire war, and that peace would be maintained.

IN WALL STREET,

[stocks] have been in a feverish and unsettled [condition], with wide and frequent fluctuations [in the] different markets, on the receipt of advices from Madrid in regard to the demands of Minister Sickles and the defiant attitude of the Spanish Government. American gold rallied, and stocks fell off on sensation telegrams from Washington that war was inevitable.

GERMAN INDIGNATION MEETING.

About 4,000 Germans met at the Germania Assembly Rooms to-night, to express sympathy with the Cuban cause, and urge the Administration to adopt a vigorous policy toward Spain. Ex-Alderman Rudd presided, and many prominent German citizens, mostly men of letters, merchants, and bankers, occupied the platform. Dr. M. Freich said that the butchery at Santiago de Cuba was but an episode of the bloody history of Spanish rule on American soil. It is a moral necessity for this nation of freemen to end these outrages on humanity and civilization, and assist a people struggling for liberty of conscience and freedom from military despotism. The American flag had been studiously insulted, and its honor should be sustained at all hazards.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney Algernon Sullivan characterizes the present aspect of the Cuban question as very grave. No nation should rush into war for a mere technicality, but the hazard of war should not deter a nation from maintaining the inviolability of its territory, including the decks of its ships on the high seas; from protecting its citizens from illegal violence; from upholding the dignity of its flag, or from demanding every right secured by treaty and international law. Failure to vindicate these principles will in time bring greater evils than war. In the case of the Virginius, said the speaker, my judgment is clear and positive. It was an outrage of every principle of law and every national duty. It was a violation of the rights granted us by solemn treaties; it was a studied insult to our flag and our national name, and it was a wicked sequence to the long history of oppression and corruption never surpassed, and reparation must be most ample.

Mr. Berckmann held the Administration responsible for the massacre, because it sold ships and arms to Spain, and now pleads that it has no arms and no ships. He would forgive all if a vigorous policy should now be adopted.

The Hon. S. S. Cox then read a series of resolutions which he intends to lay before Congress at the next session. The resolutions call for ample satisfaction from Spain, and are couched in very determined language. Appropriate resolutions were adopted by the meeting, after which Dr. Glanbensklee, Mr. Auerbach, and numbers of others addressed the meeting. The Hon. S. S. Cox, in the course of his remarks, said the first act of Congress should be one laying embargo on the Spanish war-vessel Arapedes, now being repaired at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

A BRIGADE OF COLORED TROOPS OFFERED.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Nov. 21.—The *Ledger and Standard* of this evening contain the announcement that Col. Thomas J. Jackson, who served in the late war as the Lieutenant-Colonel of a colored regiment, with distinction, proposes to raise a brigade of 3,000 colored men, and tender their services to the Government in case of war with Spain. Col. Jackson has considerable influence with the colored people, and no doubt could promptly furnish the brigade.

INDIGNATION MEETING IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21.—A large and enthusiastic mass meeting of Cuban sympathizers was held at the Exposition Hall to-night. Several speeches were made. Resolutions were adopted expressing admiration of the devotion and sacrifices of the Cubans during the five years' contest condemning Spanish cruelty and barbarities; denouncing the high-handed outrage of capturing American citizens under the American flag on the high seas; and their slaughter at Santiago de Cuba, reasserting their support of the Monroe doctrine; pledging the support of the people of Louisiana to the National Government in any steps taken to redress the last Spanish outrage, and tendering their heartfelt condolence to the families of the victims of the recent cowardly and inhuman butchery by the Spaniards at Santiago de Cuba.

THE WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 20.—The State Senate passed the House resolution representing it to be the duty of the Government to recognize the independence of Cuba.

AT CHARLESTON, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 21.—The war news from Madrid and Washington to-day causes much excitement here, and great anxiety is felt regarding the condition of Forts Sumter and Moultrie. The hope is expressed that the Government will place them immediately on a war-footing.

AT SALT LAKE.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 21.—An immense Cuban meeting is being held at the City Hall to-night. Speeches are being made by the principal citizens, both Mormons and Gentiles. There is an intense feeling against the Spanish officials in Cuba. The unanimous expression is for the vindication of the flag.

IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—The news from Spain creates intense excitement here. It is reported that 200 veterans of the late war have signed the roll of volunteers, and will offer their services in the event of war.

WHAT ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS SAID.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 21.—Alexander H. Stephens leaves to-morrow evening for Washington. Though still feeble, he hopes to be able to remain at his post during the session of Congress. In an interview to-day, he said: "I am for Cuba immediately, if not sooner." He thinks a movement to take possession of Cuba would bring about a good feeling between the North and South.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE COMMANDER IN CUBAN WATERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 21.—There is a good deal of dissatisfaction expressed by naval men and some surprise is manifested by the friends of Rear-Admiral Gustavus A. Scott at the designation of that officer to take command of our naval forces in Cuban waters. Scott has been in the navy nearly forty-three years, and has done some good service, but he is known to have been, up to about a month ago, desirous of being placed upon the retired list. In view of all circumstances, it is deemed unwise to make him chief commander of such an important station as the one which he sailed on Tuesday in the Worcester to take charge of. Rear Admiral John Rogers is spoken of as one of our ablest and most active energetic naval officers of high rank, and it is hinted that he will supersede Scott in a short time.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

APPROPRIATION SAID TO BE EXHAUSTED.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—A rumor is prevalent that the appropriation made to carry on the work of naval construction and repairs is nearly exhausted, and that unless additional funds are set apart for this purpose as soon as Congress meets work will necessarily be discontinued. Operations are being actively pushed

AT THE NAVY YARD.

Another large gang of hands was taken on this morning. The relief force which heretofore commenced work at 5 p. m. and continued till 11 p. m. has been discontinued, and all hands are required to work at present from 6:30 a. m. until 9 p. m., with intermissions of 40 minutes at noon and 30 minutes from 4:30 to 5 p. m.

THE POWHATTAN

is being supplied with 300 tons of coal, and men were busy coaling her all last night. When coaled she will drop down to Fort Mifflin, load her ordnance, and then clear for her destination.

THE MANHATTAN

was floated out into the stream to-day, and, with the Powhattan as consort, sails to-night, both vessels are expected to pass the Capes early to-morrow forenoon. Since the transmission of work from the navy yard to

WILMINGTON AND CHESTER,

the yards of those places have been taxed to their utmost, and no more vessels can be accommodated at present. So pressing were the demands of Government to have

THE MONITORS

fitted out immediately, that they have delayed several contracts for large steamers, in order to assist in fitting out these vessels. As it is, the facilities at the navy yard have been taxed to the utmost, and, until some of the monitors now on the dock are finished, no additional ones can be repaired. Orders have been issued to have all the iron-clads at League Island refitted as soon as possible; and there is every probability that work will be briskly pushed on all sides. Capt. White, of the Ordnance Bureau, has received orders to have in readiness supplies of powder, shot, shell, and torpedoes for seven monitors. The orders require the delivery of the articles upon the vessels within one or two or three months. He also has instructions to place new guns in the Lehigh, Passaic, and Wyandotte, now in the shipyards below. These guns will be taken from the Navy-Yard and floated upon lighters to their respective destinations, and thence placed in position. The Captain has received from the Chief of the Bureau at Washington a few specimens of

AN IMPROVED POWDER.

It is claimed for the newly-invented compound that it will never fail to explode, and will give a ball such velocity that by its use a plate can be knocked off the side of an iron-clad every time it is hit. The outgoing monitors will all be armed with this powder, which will render them doubly effective.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF ORDNANCE

was received to-day from the Newport naval station, which included a number of torpedoes. The latter are being removed to Fort Mifflin. The sloop-of-war Monongahela, which is hourly expected, will also bring a large amount of torpedoes, which will be loaded at Fort Delaware, and monitors going seaward will load them there.

THE BROOKLYN YARD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—An increased activity was observable to-day at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. The orders to the heads of the different departments are to push work upon the different vessels forward as rapidly as possible. Additional men have been sent to work in nearly all the departments, and there are now about 2,600 employed in the yard. There are six vessels either in course of preparation for war or about to be prepared. Of these, it has been learned from a reliable source that the Government is doing active work only on two, namely,

THE COLORADO AND MINNESOTA.

The work on the others is being done by contract. This action has been taken because it is impossible for the regular Government force, as now organized, to send off the vessels required in the time specified. Admiral Porter's torpedo-boat is being rapidly prepared for service. Workmen are engaged on the Florida, which has the reputation of being the fastest vessel ever built, being capable of making eighteen knots an hour for six days without stopping to coal.

A DISPATCH BOAT.

The steam yacht America, built for Henry N. Smith, a well-known stock operator, has been purchased or chartered by the Government for a dispatch boat. The America is very fast. She leaves for Washington to receive orders.

Capt. George M. Ransom, Executive Officer at the Navy-Yard, has been ordered to take command of the Colorado.

THE CUBAN FLEET.

Prominent naval officers in this city, commenting on the great activity in the preparation of our war-vessels for sea, say that within thirty days there will be in the Cuban waters at least twenty of the most powerful vessels in the United States service.

THE ARAPIDES.

The officers of the Spanish war-steamer Arapides, which is now being completely fitted at the navy-yard, are very anxious to get away, having received orders to take their vessel into Cuban waters as soon as possible. The American officers at the yard say it will be a shame to allow her to depart. They say that the Spaniards have not recognized international law, and they fail to see why the United States should be so considerate when the presence of the iron-clad here would be a hostage for the Virginius, at least.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AT THE CHARLESTOWN YARD.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—Orders have been received at the Charlestown Navy-yard to have the Franklin in readiness to sail in two weeks, consequently the force of laborers has been increased, and the work pushed with the utmost dispatch. The Franklin is to relieve the Wabash, which is then to be sent to Cuban waters. Capt. Simpson has been ordered to her command, and Paymaster Crosby has also been assigned to duty on her.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINES

is in fine condition and ready to detach when the vessels now being prepared for sea are ready. Though efforts are concentrated on the Franklin, there is no lessening of the work on the Brooklyn. The Franklin is now under the charge of the construction department. The work to be done on the Brooklyn is to finish putting in the boilers, repair the decks, and set up the rigging.

THE HURRY IN THE ROPE WALK

is more pronounced than in any other department of the yard. Calls are being made not only for rope to meet the new demands here, but of other parts of the country.

TO WORK ON SUNDAY

is probable that, in this quarter at least, work will be continued through Sunday. In the machinists' department, gas was put in to-day so that the hours of labor may be increased there. A few additional men were taken on the lists to-day, and others will be engaged the first of the week, when more work will be laid out. An order to admit

NO SPECTATORS

was issued to-day, and, consequently, the work has progressed more rapidly than heretofore. Quite a large number besieged the gates at times during the day, but the officers in charge were impassable.

[By Mail.]

SPANISH AND AMERICAN NAVAL FORCES.

From the New York Tribune, Nov. 20.

Capt. Montenegro, of the Arapides, informed a reporter yesterday that he had received orders from the Home Government to get ready for sea at the earliest moment possible and proceed to Cuba. He expects his vessel to be out of dry-dock in twenty days, when nothing further will remain to be done except to take her powder and armament. Her powder is now in the yard magazine, and her guns, which are of the Armstrong pattern, and are much praised by the yard officials, are at the cob-dock.

A *Tribune* reporter also visited the executive officer of the Arapiles for the purpose of obtaining information concerning the probable naval strength that Spain could concentrate in Cuban waters within one month from this time, in the event of a war. He believed that, in addition to the fleet now in the West Indian Squadron, there could be put in Cuban waters, within the time specified, at least ten first-class frigates, each of about 8,000 tons register, and carrying 24 guns. Aside from these, the Spanish Cuban fleet will, within a month, consist of the Arapiles, 3,000 tons register and 17 guns; the Pizarro, 2,000 tons register and 5 guns; the Blasco, Vasco, Nunez, Hernan Cortez, St. Lucia, Andaluzia, Isabel Francisca, and Aminoza, all of the same size and armament as the Pizarro, and the Gorona of 5,000 tons register and 51 guns. In addition to these should be mentioned the thirty gunboats built in this city in 1859, each of which carries a 100-pound gun and fifty men.

To cope with this Spanish fleet it is thought by the Navy-Yard officials that the following United States vessels could be gathered in Cuban waters within the time mentioned:

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	Name.	Tons.	Guns.
Colorado	3,032	45	Canandaigua	955	10
Franklin	3,173	39	Monongahela	960	11
Minnesota	3,000	45	Shenandoah	929	11
Niagara	2,958	12	Juniata	828	8
Wabash	3,000	45	Ossipee	828	8
Florida	2,135	23	Kearsarge	695	6
Tennessee	2,135	23	Wachusett	695	6
California	2,490	21	Wyoming	726	6
Susquehanna	2,213	23	Kansas	410	3
Lancaster	2,120	22	Nipsic	410	3
Brooklyn	2,000	20	Saco	410	3
Pensacola	2,000	22	Shawmut	410	3
Hartford	2,000	18	Frolic (iron)	614	8
Richmond	2,000	14	Gettysb'rg (iron)	518	1
Congress	2,000	16	IRON-CLADS.		
Severn	2,000	15	Ajax	550	2
Worcester	2,000	15	Canonicus	550	2
Powhattan	2,182	17	Dictator	1,750	2
Saranac	1,238	11	Mahopac	550	2
Alaska	1,122	12	Manhattan	550	2
Benicia	1,122	12	Miantonomah	1,225	4
Omaha	1,122	12	Monadnock	1,091	4
Plymouth	1,122	12	Puritan	1,870	2
Lackawanna	1,026	10	Roanoke	2,200	6
Ticonderoga	1,019	11	Saugus	550	2

This estimate includes all vessels now in ordinary that could be fitted for sea within 30 days, and all on squadron duty that could report at Key West within the same number of days after the receipt of orders.

VIEWS OF FERNANDO WOOD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The Hon. Fernando Wood said to-day that, if the facts were as stated regarding the massacre of the passengers and crew of the Virginius, he could not see how it was possible to avoid a rupture with Spain. Castelar holds his authority by the most fragile of tenures, and, were he to make any concessions to us which would be offensive to the Spanish pride, Mr. Wood doubted whether he could sustain himself. If the facts are as reported, the United States Government cannot avoid making demands the concession of which would be humiliating in the extreme; so he was unable to see how serious complications could be shunned. He did not believe that either the Spaniards or the Cubans are capable of self-government. They lack, he said, the intelligence, spirit of true justice, and public virtue that is necessary to the maintenance of a Republican Government.

IN MADRID.

SICKLES PREPARES TO LEAVE.

MADRID, Nov. 21.—The *Politica* newspaper says that, in consequence of the steps taken by Layard, the British Minister, Gen. Sickles has suspended preparations which he had been making for his departure from Madrid.

It is rumored that the insurgents of Cartagena intend to surrender. This would release the vessels now in their possession, and render the whole iron-clad fleet available in case of trouble with the United States.

THE ARMY.

GEN. SHERIDAN ORDERED TO NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—It is understood from official sources that Col. James B. Fry and Gen. Phil Sheridan have been ordered to New York, the former to take command of the Department of the Atlantic. Sheridan is said to be strongly in favor of war. While the Spanish army occupying Cuba is reported at 54,000, men who are in a position to know, and who are perfectly trustworthy, say that there are not more than 6,000 effective men in the field.

FINANCIAL.

The Money Market Disturbed by War Rumors.

The Bank of England to Lower Its Discount Rate.

The Pennsylvania Central Able to Meet Future Obligations.

Defalcation in the Washington Freedmen's Savings Bank.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AFFAIRS OF THE MERCANTILE BANK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Mr. Meigs, the National Bank Examiner, has spent three days in the examination of the affairs of the Mercantile Bank. He believes that the bank will suffer little if any loss from the transactions of its late President, E. J. Blake, and the Domestic Sewing-Machine Company, and that it is perfectly sound. He says that negotiations for the

CONSOLIDATION OF THE DOMESTIC

with the Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine Company were progressing favorably, and that on their conclusion the notes of the former would be taken up at their face value.

BANKRUPTCY-SUIT AGAINST THE COOKES.

It is reported that another petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed against Jay Cooke & Co. in this district to-day.

[To the Associated Press.]

WAR RUMORS IN WALL STREET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The various war rumors to-day created considerable excitement in Wall street, attended with an unsettling feeling and frequent fluctuations in all the markets.

Money, during the afternoon, was active and stringent at 1-16 per diem, but at the close the rate was 7 per cent. Sterling was lower, at 6¾@6⅞ for 60 days, and 8¼ for sight.

The customs receipts were $263,000.

GOLD

was active and excited, ranging between 109⅝@110⅛, closing at 110⅛. Loans were at 6@7 and 7 gold, and 1-32 for carrying.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $194,000.

The clearings were $40,000,000.

Governments were strong and higher, with an active demand, the closing quotations being the highest made. State bonds were quiet and strong.

RUMORED FAILURE.

In addition to the war rumors, the Stock Exchange was treated to reports of the failure of a prominent railroad President, and the subsequent denial of the same; also, to a report of complications between the Wabash Company and its late President.

THE STOCK MARKET

was exceedingly erratic, the conflicting rumors in regard to the Spanish troubles keeping the market in a highly sensitive condition. The changes from strength to weakness, and vice versa, were uncommonly frequent, and the result was a very active business in leading shares. Western Union, New York Central, Lake Shore, Wabash, Northwestern, Harlem, and Panama were most prominent in the dealings. Panama dropped 6 per cent, ranging between 84¼ and 78¼. Harlem was exceptionally strong, and reached 112½. The general market closed heavy at a recovery of ⅛@½ per cent from the lowest point.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY.

It is reported that the Union Trust Company will resume Dec. 1.

SALES OF STOCK.

There were sold to-day 67,200 shares Western Union, 19,200 New York Central, 21,200 Northwestern common, 17,200 Union Pacific, 26,300 Lake Shore, 6,400 Wabash, 22,000 Ohios, and 10,700 C., C. & I. C.

LEGAL-TENDERS.

The Associated Banks hold $32,655,000 in legal-tenders,—an increase of $975,000 since yesterday.

FAILURE.

Meyenburg, Prall & Co., a prominent silk manufacturing firm of Paterson, N. J., are announced as having failed, with liabilities of about $100,000.

THE RAILROADS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The President of the Canada Southern Railway Company reports that trains are now running on the entire 468 miles which have been completed in Canada and Michigan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE TRANSPORTATION BUSINESS.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 21.—The panic has had a most disastrous effect upon the freight transportation business, and well-informed men state that the shipments of freight from Boston to the West during October and November will not aggregate one-third the amount shipped during the corresponding months for the past ten years. Sugar for Chicago, and fish for San Francisco, comprise the bulk of the going freight from the East to the West. Inward freight, however, does not show this depression, because of contracts to be filled under past orders. The Boston & Albany Railroad Company have discharged one-half of the loading gangs of men.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Col. Thomas Scott, the Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, says that the road since the action of the Directors in the way of declaring a scrip dividend is in a condition to go on without any trouble, and will undoubtedly meet its obligations as they become due. He has no fear for the future.

J. EDGAR THOMPSON ALL RIGHT.

The rumor of the personal suspension of J. Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Railway, is denied, telegraph dispatches having been received this evening in this city stating that the rumor is utterly without foundation.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 21.—The review of the business of the week shows an improvement much more marked and extensive than any previous time since the panic.

Wool has continued active, and the market closed strong.

There has been much doing in provisions, and shipments of dressed hogs from the West are meeting with ready sales.

The market for sugars exhibits a decided improvement, and the advance in price is nearly a cent per pound.

In sole leather there is a steady export demand, and manufacturers are also looking over the market preparatory to purchasing for spring goods.

CORN

has steadily advanced, and at the close is held firmly at 69@70c per bushel. Flour is also in more active demand, and shipping grades are scarce and have advanced 25c per barrel.

THE MARKET FOR DRY GOODS

is more buoyant; there are few firms which are not now in easy circumstances. The old stocks are largely reduced, and there is considerable demand from houses who are laying in spring stocks. A noticeable feature of the trade is an improved foreign demand, and markets are being opened to American fabrics, which owing to the low price of labor abroad have been completely monopolized by English manufacturers. In the retail dry goods market, the week has been a season of remarkably brisk business. One of the largest houses report their business Wednesday larger than ever before in a single day. This result has been reached by the adoption of the policy of fixing the prices of goods in accordance with the present market value, without regard to what may have been the cost. Goods that cost 60 cents per yard, and had been selling at a profit, were marked down to 50 cents and disposed of. They can now be bought of importers at 44 cents; and their sales afford a profit that may compensate for recent losses.

IN BOOTS AND SHOES

there has been but little doing for the spring trade, but a number of factories propose to start up directly after Thanksgiving, and a good demand is confidently expected.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—There was no special change to note in to-day's money market. Currency was plentiful, and call loans averaged 8 per cent on choice collaterals. Discounts were steady at 10 per cent. The possibility of a war with Spain disturbed the gold market sufficiently to send gold up to 110⅜.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DEFALCATION IN THE FREEDMEN'S BANK.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—A new case of the prevailing epidemic has just been discovered. William J. Wilson, Cashier of the Freedmen's Savings Bank in this city, is to-night reported to be a defaulter. Nobody seems to know the extent of his peculation, and, while some persons are of opinion that it cannot be large, there is reason to believe that it may prove to be in the neighborhood of $100,000, possibly twice that amount. Wilson is a mulatto, as in fact are all the employes of the bank; and he is said to be intelligent and a good business man. The discovery seems to have been made, a day or two ago, that Wilson's accounts were irregular, and the matter has been kept quiet in order to secure any property he might possess.

THE MANUFACTURERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IN NEW ENGLAND.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 21.—Manufacturing news continues, on the whole, of an encouraging nature. The mills of Fall River have at last voted to reduce the wages of their operatives, beginning the first week in December, and continue running through the winter. It is understood that the reduction will vary from 10 to 15 per cent.

THE WORKINGMEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE PRINTERS IN PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 21.—The printers are still on a strike. The *Gazette* issued as good a paper as usual this morning, it being unaffected by the lock-out, and the *Post* was in the same happy condition. The *Commercial* and *Dispatch*, however, did not fare so well, and they issued papers that contained much matter borrowed from other papers. The evening journals this evening looked very slim, but to-morrow they all expect to have a full working force outside of the Union. The action of the men this time was very arbitrary, and found no favor with the general public.

LATER—This evening, the proprietors of the *Dispatch*, *Commercial*, *Telegraph*, and other papers made information before Ald. Strain, charging about seventy of the printers with conspiracy. About thirty have been arrested, and some dozen or more have been jailed for a preliminary examination on Friday next. The affair causes intense excitement among the craft.

[To the Associated Press.]

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 21.—At a meeting of the Typographical Union, last week, a resolution was passed providing that in case any Union office should be taken out of their control they would inaugurate a strike on the rest. Last evening the *Leader* discharged its old hands, whereupon the compositors of the *Dispatch*, *Commercial*, *Evening Telegraph*, and *Chronicle* struck. These offices are now being run by non-Union men, so that at present all the newspaper offices in the city are independent of the Union.

ABROAD.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—It is the general opinion on the Exchange that the rate of discount of the Bank of England will be lower on or before Wednesday next.

GRAIN-FREIGHTS.

Effect of the Ice-Blockade on the Erie Canal—A Sharp Rise in the Price of Grain—Four Million Bushels Embargoed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The sudden freezing of the canal has attracted the whole attention of the produce-dealers in this city. Many of them, it is feared, will lose largely by the unexpected obstruction of this great highway of trade. It is estimated that there are from 850 to 1,500 boats frozen in between Syracuse and Troy. The greater number are in the vicinity of Utica, but they are so far from the railroad that it is believed that it will be impossible to remove their cargoes before the opening of navigation next spring. The extent of the cargoes is much larger than was reported early in the day. Instead of 2,000,000 bushels of grain, it is said there are over 4,000,000 bushels blocked in. Of this, one-half is wheat, one-third corn, and the remainder oats and barley. Those merchants who are awaiting its arrival had engaged store-rooms for its receipt, which will have to be filled or they will lose the entire amount. The consequence is that all kinds of grain have gone up from 5 to 8 cents on the bushel, but this, it is believed, will be only temporary, and, as soon as receivers' engagements expire, the market will return to a healthy level. Grain is not needed at present in the city, and the lock-up will, therefore, cause no disarrangement in the market.

Besides grain, there is a large amount of miscellaneous freight, the amount of which cannot be accurately stated. This is made up principally of staves, apples, and potatoes, and its non-arrival has not yet had any appreciable effect on the market.

A meeting of those members of the Produce Exchange who are interested in the property now on the canal was held at 3 p. m. in front of the Exchange, Carlos Cobb, President. In taking the chair, Mr. Cobb stated that some measures ought to be taken immediately to release the boats now on the canal west of Schenectady.

Mr. Orr opposed any attempt on the part of the Produce Exchange to do the work of the constituted authorities. Mr. Husted offered a resolution that the canal authorities be strongly urged to use every possible effort to free the boats now frozen up. Mr. Orr offered as a substitute for the resolution that a Committee of three be appointed to investigate the condition of the canal and report to the Exchange. A long discussion of this question followed, and ended in the rejection of the amendment and the adoption of the resolution. The meeting then adjourned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 21.—The cold weather has closed navigation on the Erie Canal. An immense amount of Western produce is afloat. Most of the boats are between Little Falls and Schenectady. This is the earliest day on which canal navigation has closed since 1824.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 21.—The Erie Canal is frozen solid at Little Falls and East. The weather is cold and cloudy.

ROME, N. Y., Nov. 21.—The weather is cold, and the ice is quite thick.

ALBANY, Nov. 21.—The canal officials are doing all in their power to assist navigation, but are meeting with great difficulty. The canal is thoroughly closed, and the property locked up is enormous.

SPORTING MATTERS.

The Recent Four-Mile Race at San Francisco—A $25,000 Challenge.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—Chamberlain, owner of True Blue, having telegraphed the statement that his horse was cut down by Joe Daniels in the great four-mile race, George Treat, owner of Thad Stevens, publishes a card in reply, on the authority of the judges and the rider of True Blue himself, who says at the time his horse was hurt Daniels and Stevens were both ahead of him.

Treat offers to match Stevens against any horse that can be brought for $25,000.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22—1 a. m.—The temperature has fallen in the Northwest, with northwesterly and southwesterly winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional snow on Lake Superior. Northwesterly winds, cloudy weather, and occasional snow prevail on the Lower Lakes; increasing cloudiness, and southeasterly winds in Kentucky, Tennessee, and westward to Kansas southeasterly winds, rising temperature, and partly cloudy weather in the Southern States; northerly and northwesterly winds, and generally clear weather in the Middle and Eastern States.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle and Eastern States, southwesterly and northwesterly winds, diminishing pressure, and partly cloudy. For the Lower Lakes, occasional snow, cloudy weather, and southwesterly winds, veering to northeasterly. For the Upper Lakes and Northwest, and thence to the Lower Missouri and Ohio Valley, northwesterly and northeasterly winds, low temperature, and increasing cloudiness. For the Gulf States and Tennessee, southeasterly winds, high temperature, and cloudy weather, with occasional rain. For the South Atlantic States, northeasterly and southerly winds, falling barometer, and partly cloudy weather. Reports are partly missing from the Southwest and the extreme Northwest.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS,

CHICAGO, Nov. 22—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breck'ridge	30.15	14	Calm	..	Clear.
Cairo	30.22	36	E., light	..	Fair.
Cheyenne	29.71	40		..	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.22	35	W., light	..	Clear.
Corrine	29.88	38	Calm	.13	Light rain.
Chicago	29.14	31	W., fresh	..	Clear.
Denver	29.75	35	Calm	..	Cloudy.
Duluth	30.05	22	N., fresh	..	Cloudy.
Detroit	30.09	30	W., fresh	..	Cloudy.
Escanaba	29.98	23	W., fresh	..	Fair.
Ft. Gibson	29.98	53	E., fresh	..	Cloudy.
Ft. Garry	29.99	5	Calm	..	Cloudy.
Leavenw'th	30.03	28	S., light	..	Clear.
La Crosse	30.13	30	S., fresh	..	Clear.
Keokuk	30.10	40	Calm	..	Clear.
Marquette	30.08	30	W., fresh	..	Light snow.
Milwaukee	30.11	28	S. W., fresh	..	Clear.
Omaha	30.11	28	S. E., light	..	Clear.
Toledo	30.14	35	S. W., fresh	..	Cloudy.
St. Paul	30.03	24	W., gentle	..	Clear.
Yankton	30.03	23	N. E., fresh	..	Fair.

FOREIGN.

Terrible Colliery Explosion at Wigan, England.

The British Parliament to Reassemble Feb. 5.

Don Alfonso Generalissimo of the Carlists.

Carlist Barbarities in Almeria.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—An explosion took place in a colliery at Wigan to-day. Twenty-five miners were killed and injured.

Parliament will reassemble on the 5th of February.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—M. Gambetta and Jules Favre appeared as witnesses to-day in the Bazaine trial. There was a crowded audience, and the testimony was listened to with the deepest attention. M. Favre gave an account of his interview with Bismarck, and declared that the latter told him that he had reason to believe that Marshal Bazaine would not recognize the Government of September. The statement caused a profound sensation in the court-room.

SPAIN.

BAYONNE, Nov. 21.—Don Alphonso, the brother of Don Carlos, has been appointed Generalissimo of the Carlist forces.

Intelligence has been received that 400 of the Republicans in the Province of Almena were killed or captured by the Carlists.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Annual Report of Postmaster-Gen. Creswell—He Advocates Postal Savings Banks and Government Telegraphs.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The following points are from the elaborate report of the Postmaster-General. The ordinary revenues of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year, ending June 13, were $22,996,741, and the expenditures of all kinds, $29,084,945. Estimated expenditures for the year 1875 are $33,929,912. Total estimated revenues, $29,298,549, leaving a deficiency to be appropriated out of the general Treasury of $4,636,383. This does not include $1,225,000 for mail service between San Francisco and Japan and China, and between the United States and Brazil, and between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands. It is stated that, counting all the railway lines, both ways, mail service over them is 34,925 miles daily.

FOREIGN LETTERS.

Comparing the year 1873 with 1872, the rate of increase in the total number of letters exchanged with foreign countries was 12 1-7 per cent, and rate of increase in amount of postages thereon 8 per cent. The increase in the number of letters exchanged with European countries is 10¾ per cent, and the increase of postages thereon amounted to 7¾ per cent.

A new contract has been executed with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for an additional monthly mail between San Francisco and Hong Kong via Yokohama, authorized by act of June, 1872. The Company having been unable to complete its steamers according to contract, the Postmaster-General says no good reason is perceived why the Company should not be permitted to continue service as at present, until new ships are completed and placed upon the line, with understanding that it shall make no claim upon additional subsidy, or any part thereof, but shall receive sea-postage only as heretofore, in full compensation for additional service until the contract shall be fully complied with.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

The Postmaster-General, at some length, recommends Postal Savings Depositories. Throughout the plan for their organization and workings two ideas predominate: First, the United States is to insure the safe return of principal and interest whenever demanded; and second, the extensive machinery of the Post Office is to be used to bring its advantages home of the great mass of the people, such a system would not only encourage economy and habits of saving on the part of all who might be in a way of earning small sums of money, but would tend largely to utilize and keep in circulation the immense amounts which are paid out for wages and in business, and give every depositor a direct interest in the stability of the Government.

The Postmaster-General again urges the assumption by the Government of the control of telegraphs.

A GOVERNMENT POSTAL TELEGRAPH

is the only means by which the full benefit of this great invention can be secured, for, wherever the telegraph is under Government management, it is operated at its minimum cost, and people receive the benefit in low rates of transmission and greatly extended facilities. The telegraph should be made a part of postal system without further delay. As Congress does not seem inclined to exercise the discretion given in the third section of the act of July 24, 1866, to appoint appraisers to value lines, property, and effects of the companies now in operation, and as the Western Union Company appears to be unwilling to make voluntary sale at a fair price, the Postmaster-General recommends that provision be made by law for the immediate establishment of the postal telegraph, and for the construction of all such lines as may be needed, under the direction of competent officers of the Engineer Corps of the army. The experience they acquired during the War of the Rebellion would enable them to do the work in a most economical and satisfactory manner.

FIRES.

At Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 21.—The residence of Frank S. Davis, the President of the First National Bank, on Vance street, near Wellington, was burned this morning. His large collection of valuable paintings and most of his furniture were saved. The loss is $7,000; covered by insurance in the Mississippi Valley Company, of this city. The fire caught from a defective flue.

RELIGIOUS.

The Synod of Virginia.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 20.—The Synod of Virginia, embracing the territory of Virginia and West Virginia, was opened here last night with a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick, of the Washington Lee University.

Bishop Cummins' Secession.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 21.—The Standing Committee of the Diocese of Kentucky have forwarded to Bishop Smith, at Hoboken, N. J., a certificate of Bishop Cummins' withdrawal from the Diocese and from the Protestant Episcopal Church. The next step is the formal deposition of Cummins from Episcopal functions.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED............Nov. 21.

Schr Mystic, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Little Belle, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. A. Holmes, Muskegon, lumber.
Steam-barge George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr John Weber, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr E. M. Portch, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Barbarian, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Ithaca, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Lena Johnson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr M. Filmore, Bay City, salt.
Schr Blackhawk, Hamlin, lumber.
Schr C. M. Johnson, Ford River, lumber.
Schr Winnie Wing, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Peoria, White Lake, lumber.
Bark Two Fannies, Menominee, lumber.
Steam barge Charles Reitz, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Ethan Allen, Cedar River, lumber.
Prop City of Toledo, Ogdensburg, sundries.
Prop Nebraska, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr W. B. Allen, Buffalo, coal.
Schr J. G. Jenkins, Fair Haven, coal.
Schr E. P. Royce, Menominee, lumber.

CLEARED............Nov. 21.

Schr J. C. Harrison, Buffalo, 31,000 bu wheat.
Barge Marion Egan, Port Huron, 14,330 bu corn.

NIGHT CLEARANCES, NOV. 21.

Schr Carlingford, Buffalo, 37,2[illegible] bu oats.
Prop Empire State, Buffalo, 25,119 bu wheat, 25 brls pork, 100 bags timothy-seed, and sundries.
Schr Wells Burt, Port Huron, 46,000 bu corn.

Lake Freights

Were quiet and nominal. Asking 9c and 10c for corn and wheat to Buffalo by steam. Two charters were reported which it is understood were made yesterday, as follows: Schr William Grandy, corn to Cleveland at 7c; prop Oneida, corn, through via Buffalo. Total 2, capacity equal to 55,000 bu corn.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 21.—PASSED UP—Props Mohawk, Scotia, Cormorant, St. Louis, Jay Gould; schrs Portland, Golden Fleece.

PASSED DOWN—Props Concord and barge, Europe; barks S. V. R. Watson, Vanderbilt; schrs American, Champion, C. P. Williams.

WIND—West.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 21—Evening.—PASSED UP—Prop Scott; bark Sunnyside; schr Blazing Star.

PASSED DOWN—Schrs J. F. Joy, A. Saxon, Ayr, J. Bigler, Newsboy.

WIND—West.

Miscellaneous Items.

Vessels arriving in port report exceedingly cold weather on the lake, most of them being covered with a thick coating of ice, and many of the sailors show the effect of the low state of the mercury by frozen noses, ears, and feet. But few vessels will risk another trip, and most of them have "stripped" preparatory to going into winter quarters.

The tug Leonard Everett, which was ashore at Grand Haven, arrived here yesterday, being only slightly damaged.

The bark Two Fannies arrived in port yesterday with a damaged steering apparatus.

A dispatch from Oswego says: "The schr West Side, from Milwaukee, with wheat, went ashore last night (the 19th) under Fort Ontario. The crew were taken off in a lifeboat."

The schr Minnesota, which went on the point north of Two Rivers during the storm of last Tuesday, has completely broken up, and her cargo, which consisted of lumber, lath, and pickets, lies strewn along the beach for several miles.

It is feared that the United States steamer Ada, which left Kingston about two weeks ago with forty officers and men on board, has been lost on the lake with all hands.

Recent advices announce that the small boat belonging to the missing schr Gilbert Mollison was found on the 3d of November at Good Harbor, southwest of the North Manitous. The oars were lashed, and, from appearances, the painter had been cut. These facts indicate that none of the crew could have embarked in the boat. This must dissipate all hopes, if any remain, of the safety of the Mollison. The vessel and crew are doubtless lost.

The Northwestern Transportation Company, and the Western Transportation and Coal Company's steamers and vessels are being laid up as fast as they arrive. The Forest City and Hackett, with consorts, are at Cleveland discharging, and will return immediately to Detroit for winter quarters. The Gordon Campbell and consort are on their way to this city, and will lay up here.

In the year ending June 30, 1873, there were 629 more vessels, with an increase of 150,194 tons, built than in the year previous. The total construction this year was 2,271 vessels, of 359,246 tons, the tonnage being 73 per cent larger than last year's. The total tonnage of the country is about 4,700,000. No iron sailing-vessels are now built, but the iron steamers comprised 26,548 tons. The tonnage of the cod and mackerel business is steadily increasing, while that of the whale fishery is falling off. The construction of last year exceeds that of any year since 1865, and is attributable to the great losses on the sea and the high wages prevalent in competing countries.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Down-Town Merchant

recently sued his druggist for attempt to defraud. He was suffering from inflamed kidneys, and asked for Dr. Helmbold's Buchu. The druggist gave him another kind, upon which the profit was greater. Instead of relieving the patient as the genuine preparation had always done, the imitation compound aggravated the disease, and a long and distressing illness followed. The court, after full hearing, gave judgment for the plaintiff with costs. Moral—Buy only the genuine.

Burnett's Cocoaine for the Hair.

No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair.
It softens the hair when harsh and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It prevents the hair from falling off.
It promotes its healthy, vigorous growth.
It is not greasy or sticky.
It leaves no disagreeable odor.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE

THE NEW IMPROVED

REMINGTON SEWING-MACHINE

AWARDED

THE "MEDAL FOR PROGRESS,"

AT VIENNA, 1873,

The Highest Order of "Medal" Awarded at the Exposition.

No Sewing-Machine Received a Higher Prize.

A Few Good Reasons:

1.—A New Invention, thoroughly tested, and secured by Letters Patent.
2.—Makes a Perfect Lock Stitch, alike on both sides, on all kinds of goods.
3.—Runs Light, Smooth, Noiseless, and Rapid—best combination of qualities.
4.—Durable—runs for years without repairs.
5.—Will do all varieties of Work and Fancy Stitching in a superior manner.
6.—Is most easily managed by the operator. Length of stitch may be altered while running, and machine can be threaded without passing thread through holes.
7.—Design Simple, Ingenious, Elegant. Forming the stitch without the use of Cog-Wheel Gears, Rotary Cams, or Lever-Arms. Has the Automatic Drop Feed, which insures uniform length of stitch at any speed. Has our new Thread-Controller, which allows easy movement of needle-bar and prevents injury to thread.
8.—Construction most careful and finished. It is manufactured by the most skillful and experienced mechanics, at the celebrated REMINGTON ARMORY, Ilion, N. Y.

Address Remington Sewing-Machine Co., Western Office 235 State-st., Chicago, Ill., for Agencies or Information.

KEARNEY'S BUCHU.

KEARNEY'S

EXTRACT BUCHU,

The only known remedy for

Bright's Disease,

And a Positive Remedy for

GOUT,
GRAVEL,
STRICTURES,
DIABETES,
DYSPEPSIA,
NERVOUS DEBILITY,
DROPSY,

Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the

BLADDER AND KIDNEYS,

Spermatorrhoea, Leucorrhoea or Whites, Diseases of the Prostate Gland,

STONE IN THE BLADDER,

Calculus Gravel or Brickdust Deposit, and Mucus, or Milky Discharges.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT

BUCHU

Positively and permanently cures all Diseases or Affections of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS,

Existing in Men, Women, and Children,

NO MATTER WHAT THE AGE.

Price, $1 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.

Depot, No. 104 Duane-st., New York.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere,

and E. BURNHAM & SON and VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wholesale Agents, Chicago.

MEETING.

Masonic.

A regular communication of WM. B. WARREN Lodge, No. 209, A. F. & A. M., will be held this (Saturday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st., for business and work. Visitors cordially invited. By order of the W. M.

J. R. DUNLOP, Secretary.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 21.

The money market of this city may now be said to have nearly recovered from the effects of the panic and to have resumed its normal condition. Money is tight here yet, but it always is so at this season of the year, and is not more so now than at this time last year. Some of the banks here are still acting on the hoarding principle, and do not let out as much of their funds as the favorable aspects of business would seem to justify, but others say they are taking all the good paper offered by their regular customers, though they are taking no "outside" paper.

In the open market there is an evident increase in the supply of money, but as much of it has been drawn into the market by the inducements of high rates, there is a strenuous effort to keep them up, which, however, does not seem likely to be successful much longer.

New York exchange was more plenty to-day, though there are scarcely any sales between banks yet, and there are still some shipments of currency to New York.

THE PROPOSED BANK REFORMS.

The chances for bank reforms in New York City look rather slim. Four banks have peremptorily withdrawn from any further consideration of the subject. It is true that four banks out of sixty is not a great many, but of these four, three, viz: the National Bank of Commerce, the Metropolitan National, and the National Bank of the State of New York, represent nearly one-fourth of National Bank capital, and about 10 per cent of the total deposits in the National Banks of the city. The aggregate capital and surplus of the three banks is about $21,000,000, and their aggregate deposits before the panic were about $25,000,000, while the total National Bank capital and surplus of the City of New York is about $92,000,000, and the aggregate deposits about $260,000,000 before the panic. After this important secession, the voting indicated that nearly one-third of the remaining sixty banks were opposed to the adoption of the proposed reformatory measures in the shape presented by the Committee, and, though they are ostensibly in favor of the reforms, it is possible that they would give them but a faint support if presented in any other shapes than those drawn up by the Clearing-House Committee. We believe that the majority of the National Banks, not only in New York but in all the cities, would be heartily glad if the practice of paying interest on deposits were abolished, provided that the State banks and private bankers could also be made subject to the same provision. But as there can be no legislation to this effect that would be constitutional, it would be placing the National Banks at a great disadvantage in their competition with the State banks and private bankers, if Congress should prohibit the Nationals from paying interest on daily balances. The only way, therefore, in which the refusal to pay interest can be made unanimous is through the Clearing-House Associations of the various cities. If the New York Clearing-House Association should finally adopt this reform, the Clearing-House Associations of all other cities in the United States would undoubtedly do the same thing, though, of course, it would be impolitic for them to do so if the New York Association did not. We are inclined to think that the authorization of a 3.65-100 per cent bond, into which greenbacks should be convertible at par, at any United States Depository, would have a tendency to prevent the funds of the country banks accumulating in the cities, as these bonds would afford a temporary investment for the idle funds of the banks at a fair compensation, and yet the money be always accessible on demand.

THE SAVINGS BANKS.

It is pretty well understood that the attention of the Administration has for some time been directed to the savings banks of the country with a view to some general reform in their present practice of business, and it is surmised that there is some idea of making them subject to some National law. With this in view, the Comptroller of the Currency was directed by the last Congress to report upon the condition of the savings banks in the several States, together with their legal relations to the respective State Governments. The results of these inquiries indicate, says the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, that the savings banks of the country are in general conducted in a lax manner. In some of the States they appear to be under no legal restriction whatever; in other States they evade law by the most ingenious expedients. The condition of the savings banks in New England is the best. In some of the Middle and many of the Western States there are no laws regulating savings banks, and the banks in those States are frequently managed by irresponsible persons, under no restrictions to the State Government, and governed only by the general law of debtor and creditor.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	113¾	114¼@114¾
U. S. 5-20s of '62	108¾	109 @109¼
U. S. 5-20s of '64	109	109¼
U. S. 5-20s of '65	109¼	110
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	112¼	113
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	113¾	114¼@114¾
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	113¾	114¼
10-40s	107¾	108 @108¼
U. S. 5s (new issue)	108¾	109 @110
U. S. currency 6s	109¾	109¾@110¼
Gold (full weight)	109¼	110
Gold coupons	109¼	110
Gold exchange		110¼
Sterling exchange (large drafts)		107¼@108¾
Chicago City 7s		95 and int.
Cook County 7s		95 and int.
Town, county, and city 10 per cent bonds		95 @ 97½

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Sterling, 107.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	114¾	Coupons, '67	114¾
Coupons, '62	108¾	Coupons, '68	114
Coupons, '64	109¾	New 5s	109
Coupons, '65	110	10-40s	108
Coupons, '65 (new)	113¾	Currency 6s	109¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	86½	Virginias, old	35
Tennessees, old	71	North Carolinas, old	22
Tennessees, new	71½	North Carolinas, new	14
Virginias, new	40		

STOCKS.

Canton	45	St. Paul pfd	53¾
Western Union	59¾	Wabash	41
Quicksilver	18¾	Wabash pfd	65
Adams Express	82	Ft. Wayne	88¾
Wells Fargo	63¾	Terre Haute	8
American Express	58	Terre Haute pfd	15
United States Ex	57¾	Chicago & Alton	93
Pacific Mail	27¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	95
New York Central	87¾	Ohio & Mississippi	24¾
Erie	42¾	C., C. & C.	66
Erie pfd	66	C., B. & Q.	91
Harlem	111¼	Lake Shore	68¾
Harlem pfd	112	Indiana Central	21¼
Michigan Central	77	Illinois Central	95
Pittsburgh & Ft. W.	80	Union Pacific stocks	20¾
Northwestern	41¼	Union Pacific bonds	77¾
Northwestern pfd	63¾	Central Pacific bonds	91¾
Rock Island (ex. div.)	88¾	Del., Lack. & West	90¾
N. J. Central	91	B., H. & Erie	1¾
St. Paul	30¾		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Nov. 21:

CITY PROPERTY.

Undivided ½ of 391 Warren av, dated Nov. 12; consideration, $3,500.

Undivided ½ of same, dated March 1; consideration, $3,500.

Second st, 840 ft e of Noble st, n f, 24x110 ft, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $1,600.

Wentworth av, 225 ft s of Thirty-first st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 1; consideration, $1,200.

North Sangamon st, 116 ft n of Chicago av, w f, 23x100 ft, dated April 5; consideration, $1,400.

Langley st, 767 ft s of Ellis Park, w f, 25x130 ft, dated Oct. 29; consideration, $2,500.

House and lot, 936 Fulton st, cor of Artesian av, 25 ft front, dated Oct. 23; consideration, $5,500.

Arnold st, 130⅛ ft n of Thirty-third st, w f, 25x123¾ ft, dated Nov. 19; consideration, $1,325.

Rice st, 263 ft w of Wood st, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Nov. 20; consideration, $870.

Carroll st, 131 ft w of Clinton st, n f, 20x76 ft, dated July 15; consideration, $3,500.

Indiana av, 126 ft s of Thirty-second st, w f, 25x125¾ ft, dated Nov. 5; consideration, $3,125.

May st, 134 ft n of Twenty-second st, e f, 24x100 ft, with buildings, dated Nov. 20; consideration, $3,200.

Wood st, 75 ft s of Kinzie st, w f, 25x108 ft, dated Aug. 16; consideration, $3,000.

Cossitt st, 480 ft n of Fulton st, e f, 48x125 4-10 ft, dated Oct. 25; consideration, $2,800.

Valentine st, 188 ft n of Fulton st, e f, 27½x93 ft, with buildings, dated Nov. 17; consideration, $1,600.

West Madison st, w of and near Rockwell st, s f, and ½ of 24x126 ft, with buildings, dated Aug. 19; consideration, $2,000.

West Indiana st, 122 ft e of Washtenaw av, s f, 122 ft to alley, with 5 other lots in same block, dated Oct. 15; consideration, $4,475.

Three lots in above block, dated Nov. 5; consideration, $1,925.

Fulton st, bet Wood and Paulina sts, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $3,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Sub-Lot 22, of Hale's Lot 15, in Hundley's part of Pine Grove, dated Sept. 16; consideration, $1,500.

Sub-Lot 23 in same, dated Sept. 16; consideration, $1,500.

The premises No. 24 Seminary av, dated Nov. 6; consideration, $16,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 24 in Shaw's Lots 2 and 3, Forrestville, dated Nov. 10; consideration, $2,000.

Lots 1, 2, and n ½ Lot 3, in Block 7, Dexter Park Subdivision in the n w ¼ s e ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $1,061.

Sub-Lots 1 and 2 of Lot 3, Block 2, Saltonstall & Russell's Subdivision, part of s e ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated Sept. 3; consideration, $3,360.

Lot 35, Block 1, Rawson & Akerly's Subdivision in n e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Nov. 3; consideration, $2,000.

Undivided ½ of Lots 1 and 4, Block 1, of Blocks 2 and 3, of Lyman's Subdivision, s e ¼ Sec 2, 38, 14, dated Sept. 10; consideration, $5,000.

Undivided ½ of same lots, dated Sept. 10; consideration, $5,000.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 21.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	Receipts. 1873.	Receipts. 1872.	Shipments. 1873.	Shipments. 1872.
Flour, brls	7,384	3,887	9,008	6,951
Wheat, bu	55,990	40,430	53,741	54,996
Corn, bu	17,320	49,010	59,083	40,490
Oats, bu	17,780	17,130	13,684	17,369
Rye, bu	1,000	3,770	800	....
Barley, bu	10,660	29,260	6,608	27,916
Grass seed, lbs	36,590	31,860	15,730	....
Flax seed, lbs	101,940	50,700	44,000	21,582
Broom-corn, lbs	14,000	105,000	43,240	12,000
Cured meats, lbs	67,390	83,600	1580,763	536,320
Beef, brls	50	....	23	67
Pork, brls	....	....	1,022	1,164
Lard, lbs	14,070	25,800	357,137	134,275
Tallow, lbs	9,250	17,410	46,600	....
Butter, lbs	89,238	43,085	52,042	11,000
Dressed hogs, No.	88	179	....	25
Live hogs, No.	2,033	16,189	590	4,939
Cattle, No.	36,535	2,835	8,190	1,360
Sheep, No.	1,230	1,581	....	....
Hides, lbs	126,000	110,138	141,580	184,642
Highwines, brls	201	200	326	670
Wool, lbs	55,520	73,332	75,968	28,000
Potatoes, bu	7,461	835	1,040	53
Lumber, m feet	930	964	1,311	1,739
Shingles, m	560	672	717	1,052
Lath, m	500	5	116	168
Salt, brls	7,550	189	1,381	544

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 12,628 bu wheat; 4,256 bu corn; 4,874 bu oats; 1,972 bu rye; 6,381 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 121 cars wheat, 48 cars corn, 11 cars oats, 6 cars rye, 18 cars barley. Total 204 cars, or 76,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were again stronger to-day, though grain was less active. The Cuban war cloud seemed to be a little larger this morning, the advices from Liverpool indicated greater strength in produce in Europe, New York was correspondingly firm, the premium on gold was higher, and the stoppage in the Erie Canal was a stubborn fact which not all the ice-cutters at command have yet succeeded in removing. The weather here was milder, our receipts of grain again very small, and money generally reported a shade easier; all of which things tended to an upward movement in the scale of prices. The receipts of hogs only continue large, and they come in on a scale so big as to cause a feeling of wonder where the money can come from to pay for them. We have already received about 167,000 head this week, costing $1,500,000 at wholesale, or an average of $300,000 per day for hogs alone, to say nothing of other live stock and breadstuffs. Still more wonderful, the market actually advanced this morning, in the face of receipts that would have swamped St. Louis and Milwaukee both together. It now looks as if Chicago will pack at least 1,600,000 hogs this winter.

Opinions are very much divided upon the question of an increase in our daily volume of grain receipts. The general sentiment seems, however, to be that they cannot long keep down to the present point, which will give a very low average for this week. In rye and barley there may not be much of an augment, if any, and it looks as if oats would be slow this winter, but in corn and wheat there is room for a great expansion, the only question being, What prices will tempt these cereals to come forward? Evidently the farmers are not willing to sell any more corn than they can help at present quotations.

There was further improvement in the demand for dry goods, and the market for domestics exhibited a firmer tone. Buyers seem to have arrived at the conclusion that prices have reached their lowest point, and within the past two or three days orders have materially increased. Prices were steady and firm. The grocery market was without decided change in its general features, though there was rather more activity in the different departments, and slightly increased firmness. Butter sold to a fair aggregate at previous quotations, or at 25@30c for choice, and at 15@22c for common to good. Cheese remains quiet, with little or no fluctuation in values. The coal market was again quoted dull and unsettled. Wood, pig-iron, leather, tobacco, and paints were inactive and generally easy. No change was noted in the situation of the oil market. Carbon and lard oils alone were active, all other descriptions ruling quiet.

The retail trade in common lumber, lath, and shingles continues fair, and prices are comparatively steady. The wholesale market was again quiet, only three or four cargoes changing hands, and at the same prices. There were no new features in metals, iron, or nails. Trade in either branch is light, and prices without noticeable change. Cooperage was rather quiet, excepting pork barrels, which were in good demand. No particular change was reported in woodenware, except that there is a slight increase in trade. Wool was dull, also hops, seeds, and broom-corn. Buckwheat seed is very scarce and firm. Hay was in moderate demand and steady. The demand for hides is improving and the market is quite firm. No change was noted in green fruits; trade was light and chiefly on local account. Potatoes were firm. Choice offerings of poultry brought full prices, but the supply is composed largely of ordinary stock, which is dull.

Highwines were more active, and firm at the advance noted yesterday, though New York was quoted easier at 94c. A total of 150 brls was reported sold at 89c per gallon, at which price the market closed steady.

Lake freights were dull, and entirely nominal, there being very few sail-vessels offered or wanted. There was some inquiry for steamer-room, agents asking 9c for corn, and 10c for wheat to Buffalo. Only two charters were reported, one of which was taken last evening (at 7c); they will carry out 55,000 bu corn.

Dressed hogs were nominal at $4.50@4.60 per 100 lbs for delivery this month, and about $4.75 for January. Street sales were reported of a few head, mostly at $4.50.

Provisions were active and irregularly stronger all round under a good demand from all classes of operators. The reported advance of 5@10c per 100 lbs in the prices of live hogs in the face of very large receipts seemed to take many by surprise, and effected a considerable change in the aspect of the market. We noted yesterday that some packers were buying lard, and this feature was more strongly developed to-day, with a demand that extended to other products. The cause for this speculative feeling on the part of some who usually confine themselves to the selling of certain stuff of their own manufacture, is scarcely understood. It may have resulted from the anticipation of a war with Spain, but it certainly looks as if they are confident the market has touched bottom, and that a general rise is on the tapis, under a growing foreign demand. It is suggested that the hogs are all being rushed to market at once and that the supply will not last long beyond Christmas, owing to the fact the stocks of corn are low; and this is probably the reason why the animals are being sent in so freely now. Some farmers are said to believe that they will stand better chances with their corn next spring than by putting it into hogs this winter; if so, the experience of former years will be contradicted. The packers were not free sellers to-day. The market opened up strong, eased off a little after 12 o'clock, and closed up firm. The advance on mess pork was 20@25c per brl, with a discrimination against the December option, as old pork may be delivered on December contracts, unless otherwise specified. Lard advanced 15@25c per 100 lbs, the outside on the more deferred options; and meats were ⅛@¼c per lb higher. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, new, cash or seller November, $12.10@12.12½; do seller December, $12.00@12.05; seller January, $12.50@12.55; seller February, $12.95@13.00; prime mess pork, $10.75@11.00; extra prime do, $9.25@9.50. Lard, cash or seller November, $7.25@7.35; do, seller December, $7.35@7.40; do, seller January, $7.50@7.62½; do, seller February, $7.75@7.85. Green hams at 7@7½c; sweet pickled hams, 7½@8¼c. Green shoulders at 3¾c; rough sides, 5¾c; do short ribs or long clear, 5¾c; do short clear, 5½c; meats 10@15 days in salt, 4¼@4½c for shoulders, 6c for short ribs and long clear, and 6½c for short clear; boxed shoulders, seller December, 4½c; do Cumberlands, 6¼c; do short ribs or long clear, 6¼@6⅜c; do short clear, 6½c; do long cut hams, 7½@7¾c. Meats, seller January about ⅛@¼c more than for December. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess do, $9.00@9.25; beef hams, $18.50@19.00. City tallow, 6¼@6½c; grease quotable at 4@5½c. Sales were reported of 100 brls mess pork (new) at $12.12½; 250 brls do at $12.06¼; 300 brls do at $12.00; 500 brls seller December at $12.06¼; 50 brls do seller January at $12.62½; 1,500 brls do at $12.50; 1,500 brls do seller February at $13.00; 1,000 brls do at $12.90; 500 brls do at $12.87½; 500 brls do, last evening, at $12.75; 100 brls prime mess at $11.00; 500 tcs lard at 7½c; 100 tcs do (second brand) at 7½c; 500 tcs do seller December at 7⅝c; 1,000 tcs do seller January at 7⅞c; 200 tcs do at $7.60; 250 tcs do at $7.55; 750 tcs do seller February at 7¾c; 3,500 tcs do at 7⅝c; 80,000 lbs green shoulders at 3⅝c; 250,000 lbs dry salted do seller January at 4¼c; 250 bxs do do at 4⅝c; 50,000 lbs green short ribs at $5.70; 250,000 lbs short clear, seller January, at 6¼c; 1,000 boxes long and short clear, seller December, at 6⅜c; 20,000 lbs green hams (14 lbs) at 7⅝c; 20,000 lbs do (15 lbs) at 7½c; 180,000 lbs do (16½ lbs) at 6⅝c; 100 tcs new sweet-pickled hams (16 lbs) at 8c.

Flour was again active, being in good demand for export, and was stronger, in sympathy with the reported advance in Liverpool and the higher market for wheat here. An advance of about 12½c per brl was effected on fair to good spring extras, which were most wanted, while winters and choice Minnesotas were dull and unchanged. The stocks of flour are now in a little better working order, but there is not much on sale. Bran was stronger. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras on private terms; 150 brls spring extras at $6.25; 800 brls do at $5.75; 200 brls do at $5.62½; 200 brls do at $5.50; 100 brls do, low, at $4.75; 3,100 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfines at $3.25; 100 brls do on private terms; 100 brls rye on private terms; 25 brls buckwheat at $9.25; 55 brls do and 40 brls (Jackman's) at $9.00; 25 brls at $8.75; 20 brls at $8.50. Total, 5,065 brls. Also, 30 tons bran at $12.50, to arrive, on track. The following were the closing prices:

Fair to good white winters	$ 6.50	@ 7.50
Choice do	7.87½	@ 9.12
Red winters	5.62½	@ 7.00
Choice to fancy spring extras	5.75	@ 6.25
Medium to good do	4.50	@ 5.50
Good to choice Minnesota	6.00	@ 6.50
Patent do	8.00	@12.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	3.00	@ 4.00
Common do	2.37½	@ 3.00
Rye flour	4.25	@ 4.50½
Buckwheat do	8.25	@ 9.25
Bran	12.50	@13.00

Wheat was less active, and again stronger. Liverpool was quoted higher, and New York firmer, while there was another advance in the gold premium, which was accepted by many as a proof that Eastern operators regard the chances for a Cuban war as on the increase. The greatest strength was in options, which averaged ⅝@1c higher, and ruled comparatively steady under a rather spare supply. Cash wheat was quiet and only about ½c higher. The receipts were again small, and a demand like that of yesterday would have caused a further advance. There was some inquiry from shippers, but it was of the small order for car-lots to fill out one or two cargoes for which room had already been secured, and for a few car-loads to go by rail. The demand was barely equal to the supply. There is some doubt as to the possibility of getting cargoes through by water, and it is scarcely time to begin rail shipments to the seaboard till the markets there rise to a point corresponding with the increased cost of transportation. Speculative buyers held off a little more than they otherwise would under the exciting news, as they anticipated a considerable increase in our receipts before long. The country correspondence indicates this, as the recent advance in prices has made the farmers more willing to sell. Added to this is the fact that Milwaukee is within ½c of the Chicago market to-day, and the two will probably keep nearly on a level in quotations this winter, which will draw to Chicago considerable quantities of wheat that would otherwise be sent to the City of Bricks. Seller December opened at $1.02⅝, advanced to $1.03⅜, receded to $1.03¼, rose to $1.04, and declined to $1.02½, closing at $1.02⅝. Seller January sold at $1.05@1.06¼, closing at $1.05. Buyer December sold at $1.06¼, and seller February at $1.09. Seller the month sold at $1.04⅝@1.05, and cash No. 2 spring at $1.05@1.05⅜, closing at $1.05½. Northwestern receipts of do sold at $1.06@1.06¼, closing firm. No. 1 spring sold at $1.10@1.11, the outside for Northwestern. No. 3 spring closed at 99c, and rejected do at 93c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.10; 5,500 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.11; 2,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.05⅜; 38,200 bu do at $1.05¼; 31,400 bu do at $1.05⅛; 40,400 bu do at $1.05; 1,600 bu No. 2 Northwestern at $1.06¼; 400 bu do at $1.06; 8,000 bu do at $1.05⅞; 7,200 bu do at $1.05½; 6,000 bu do at $1.05¼; 4,400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.00; 800 bu do at 99½c; 1,200 bu do at 99¼c; 400 bu do at 99c; 400 bu do at 98c; 400 bu rejected spring at 93½c; 1,600 bu do at 93c. Total, 151,500 bu.

Corn was strong and fully ½c higher, being quiet on cash lots and active in options. Liverpool was quoted 3d per 480 lbs higher, and New York 1c per bu higher, while our receipts were again very light, the inspection of this morning only adding 48 car-loads to our stock in store, against an outgo of more than 53,000 bu yesterday. This, being an intensified edition of the history of previous days in the week, caused quite a ripple of excitement among the short interest, and many fears lest they should be caught napping; or rather something like Tantalus, in being surrounded with corn in the Northwest, but not able to get hold of enough to fill in with. They filled in rather liberally for next month, and the general aspect of the situation, which indicated that country holders are not satisfied to sell at present prices, brought out a good demand from parties who wished to go long for deliveries after New Year's. Seller December opened at 40c, advanced to 40½c, and receded to 40⅜c, at the close. Seller January sold at 41@41½c. Seller February was quoted at 42@42¼c, and 48c was bid for seller May. Regular No. 2 corn was not much wanted; it closed at about 40½c. Strictly fresh receipts were in good demand in proportion to the offerings, selling at 40½@40⅝c, and closing at about 40⅝c. High mixed sold chiefly at 41½c. Rejected closed with firm holders at 38½c. Cash sales were reported of 10,600 bu high mixed at 41½c; 1,400 bu at 41c; 6,000 bu No. 2 at 40⅝c; 18,000 bu do at 40½c, 11,000 bu do at 40¼c; 18,600 bu do at 40c; 400 bu rejected at 39c; 400 bu do at 38⅝c; 9,600 bu do at 38½c; 800 bu do at 38¼c; 800 bu do at 38c; 400 bu do at 37½c. Total, 78,400 bu.

Oats were very quiet, and rather weak, though averaging ½c higher than yesterday, in sympathy with wheat and corn, in consequence of light receipts. There was, however, no demand except a little at the opening, which was soon satisfied, and then the market fell off, closing at the inside prices of the session. Cash No. 2 sold at 32¼@32½c; seller December at 32@32½c; and seller January at 33@33½c. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 2 at 32½c; 2,400 bu do at 32¼c; 600 bu rejected at 30c; 600 bu do at 29c; 1,200 bu white by sample at 35c, on track. Total, 8,400 bu.

Rye was very quiet, but firm, at an advance of about ½c per bu over yesterday, with very little offering. Sales were limited to 400 bu No. 2 at 65½c, and 2,000 bu do at 65c; the outside for a winter receipt in preferred house. Other grades were not mentioned.

Barley was more active, under a better demand, which resulted in an advance of 4@5c, on the speculative grade, the principal cause seeming to be the fact that New York was reported bare. No. 2 sold at $1.35@1.37, closing at $1.36. Do seller December was quiet at the same range. No. 3 was strong, advancing to 97c, and closing at that figure in preferred houses. No. 3, seller December, sold at 94c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at $1.37; 800 bu do at $1.36; 7,000 bu do at $1.35; 2,400 bu No. 3 at 97c; 1,600 bu do at 96c; 3,600 bu do at 95c; 4,000 bu do at 94c; 400 bu do at 93c; 800 bu rejected at 85c; 400 bu do at 81c; 2,000 bu do at 80c; 3,600 bu do at 78c; 2,000 bu do at 77c; 800 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 74c; 400 bu do at 73c; 400 bu by sample at $1.38; 400 bu do at 74c, on track. Total, 31,400 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

Nov. 21.—LONDON—Cargoes of both wheat and corn off coast a shade dearer; do on passage, upward tendency. Good cargoes of No. 2 spring wheat off coast, 58s; same for prompt shipment or for shipment in December or January, 56s 6d. Good cargoes of American mixed corn off coast, 34s; do for prompt shipment by sail, 32s 6d@33s. Arrivals of wheat and corn off coast very small. Both English and French country markets for wheat a shade dearer. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn a shade dearer. LIVERPOOL—Wheat strong; California club, 12s 5d@13s 9d; 12s 1d@12s 4d; spring, 11s 10d@12s. Corn—Upward tendency, 34s 9d.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was fairly active toward the close, and advanced ½c, selling at $1.02⅝@1.03¼ for December, and $1.05⅝@1.05⅞ seller January, both options closing at the outside. Corn was ⅝c higher, closing at 40⅞c, and 41⅞c seller December and seller January, respectively. We note sales in provisions of 250 brls mess pork at $12.90, and 500 tcs lard at $7.75, both seller February.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 21.

ALCOHOL—Was fairly active, and firm at $1.78@1.82.

BEANS AND PEAS—Met with a moderate inquiry, choice lots being chiefly sought after. The offerings of common lots were large, and such moved slowly; Navies, $2.40@2.65; good to prime medium hand picked, $2.25@2.50; common do, $1.50@2.00. Yellow peas, $1.25; do green, $1.40@1.45.

BUTTER—Under this head there were no new features to note. A liberal movement was witnessed both on local and Eastern account, and, although the receipts were pretty large, holders remained firm in their views, and succeeded in sustaining former quotations. Good to choice qualities, suitable for table use, met with readiest sale, there being free buyers at 22@30c. Shippers operated chiefly at 15@20c for common to medium. We quote: Choice yellow, 28@30c; medium to good, 19@24c; inferior to common, 13@18c; common to choice roll, 16@26c.

BAGGING—Prices ranged the same as on the preceding days of the week, where, at the moment, they are steadily held. Trade, though not as active as it should be at this season, is, perhaps, fully up to general expectations. We repeat our list: Stark A, 36½c; Ludlow A, 35c; Lewiston A, 34½c; American, 31½c; Amoskeag A, 31½c; Otter Creek, 33c; burlap bags, and 5 bu, 18@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27½@28c; woolsacks, 63@65c.

BROOM CORN—Was in light request at former prices. We quote: Choice to extra hurl, 7½@8c; that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stalk braid, 5½@6½c; inferior brush, 4@5c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The market is very dull and little better than nominal, as follows: Stucco, $2.50@3.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 ℔ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls) $1.10@1.15 ℔ brl; white sand, ℔ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ℔ bu, 40c; land plaster, $2.00 ℔ brl; fire brick, ℔ 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, ℔ brl, $3.00@4.00.

CHEESE—This staple continues quiet and without material variation from the prices that have been current for a month past. Jobbers are carrying light stocks, but they find no difficulty in promptly filling the moderate orders that are being placed from day to day. Following are the quotations: New York factory, mild, 13@13½c; Ohio factory and Western factory, do, 12@13c; lower grades, 7@11c.

COAL—The condition of this market was unchanged in any important particular. Orders were generally small, and, under full stocks, dealers manifested considerable anxiety to realize, though it is not probable that there will be any further material depreciation in values. We quote: Lehigh, prepared, $10.50; Lackawanna, $9.50@10.00; Erie, $8.50; Walnut Hill, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $7.50; Blossburg, $8.50@9.00; Cannel, $9.50; Lick Run, $7.50; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Indiana block, $7.00@7.50; Barclay, $6.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Minonk, $6.00; Wilmington, $5.00.

COOPERAGE—The demand for pork barrels continues fair, and although the offerings are ample, prices are strong. Packers are not buying many tierces, having stocked up liberally during the summer months. Other work and stock is unchanged: Pork barrels, $1.45@1.50; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.00; lard tierces, $1.65@1.70; flour barrels, 48@55c; pork staves, rough, $21.00@23.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $22.00@24.00 bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $26.00@28.00; do bucked, $33.00@35.00; flour staves, $9.50@11.00; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@40.00 per m. Sales include 1 car pork barrels at $1.50; 1 car tierces at $1.70.

EGGS—Were in light request, but fresh were held firmly at 23c. Pickled lots quotable at 15@20c.

FEATHERS—Were dull and easy at the recent decline: Good to prime live-geese feathers, 55@58c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c; 2 per cent discount for cash; chicken, 6@8c; turkey, 3@4c.

FISH—Trade does not improve to any noticeable extent, the demand still being of a limited character, and coming chiefly from retailers. In prices no changes were reported, orders being filled within the range of the following quotations: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.25@5.40; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shorekits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.00@6.25; Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.50@9.00; do, ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round, brl, $7.50@8.00; do ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; box herring No. 1, 30@33c; box herring scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $9.75@10.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Dealers reported a fair inquiry both for foreign and domestic varieties, and with a few unimportant exceptions the quoted prices were fully sustained. We repeat our list, as follows: FOREIGN—Dates, 9@9½c; figs, new, drums, 12½@13c; figs, in boxes, new, 15@17c; French prunes, 13@14c; Turkish prunes, 13½@14c; raisins, layers, new, $2.65@2.75; raisins, layers, old, $2.30@2.40; raisins, loose Muscatel, $2.75@3.00; raisins, Valencia, new, 11@11½c; Zante currants, new, 6½@7c; old do, 6@6½c; citron, 35@36c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan, sliced, 9½@10c; Michigan quarters, 8½@9½c; Western do, 7½@8c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; peaches, pared, 23@24c; peaches, halves, 10@10½c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 12@13½c; raspberries, 38@40c; pitted cherries, 26@28c; NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24; Naples walnuts, 27@28; Chili walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 13@14c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts 8½@9c; Tennessee peanuts, 6½@7½c.

GREEN FRUITS—The demand for green fruits is restricted to small lots, chiefly for home consumption, as the cold weather interrupts the shipping movement. Foreign and California fruits were without change. We quote: Lemons, $8.00@10.00 ℔ box; inferior lemons, $7.00; oranges, $9.00@10.00 per brl; California pears, $3.00@4.50 per case; do grapes, Tokay, $9.00 per case; do Muscat, $7.50; common to choice apples, $2.50@4.00 per brl from store; do in car lots $2.75@3.35. Cultivated cranberries, $12.00@13.00; do (Cary's), $14.00; Cape Cod do, $12.00@13.00 ℔ brl; wild do, $9.00@11.00. Malaga grapes, $5.50 per keg.

GROCERIES—The situation of this market continues to improve, the demand showing a gradual increase, while prices of many articles in the list are gradually hardening. Collections, too, are coming forward with a greater degree of promptitude, and among our jobbers there is apparent a growing confidence. Stocks are in good shape, and, with a few exceptions, are held firmly at very full prices. We quote:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 35@35½c; O. G. Java, 30½@31c; Java, No. 2, 28¾@29½c; fancy Rio, 26@26½c; choice do, 25½@25¾c; prime Rio, 25@25½c; good do, 24½@24¾c; common do, 23½@23¾c; roasting do, 22½@22¾c; Singapore Java, 27½@28c; Costa Rica, fancy, 25¾@26c; do, prime, 25¼@25½c; Maracaibo, 25¼@25½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 18@18½c; stearine, full weight, 14½@14¾c; do, short weight, 13½@13¾c.

RICE—Patna, 7¾@8c; Rangoon, 7¼@7½c; Carolina, 8½@9c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12¾c; crushed and powdered, 11½@11¾c; granulated, 11½@11¾c; A, standard, 10¾@10¾c; do, No. 2, 10½@10¾c; B, 10½@10¾c; extra C, 10½@10¾c; C No. 2, 10@10½c; yellow C, No. 1, 9¾@9¾c; choice brown, 9¾@9¾c; prime do, 9¾@9¾c; fair do, 9@9¼c; choice molasses sugar, 9¼@9¾c; fair do, 8¾@9c; common do, 7¾@8c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9¾@9¾c; do prime, 8¾@9c; do, fair, 8¼@8¾c; common, 7¾@7¾c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar-house sirup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 85@90c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 32@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8¾@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 38@40c; cassia, 36@38c; pepper, 28@29c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6¼@6¾c; Golden West, 6@6¼c; White Lily, 6¼@6¼c; White Rose, 6¼@6¾c; palm, 6@6¼c; Savon Imperial, 6@6¼c; white Russian, 5¾@6c; Champaign, 6¼@6¾c; primrose, 6@6¼c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9¾@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—Was in moderate request at former prices. The lake trade has fallen off within the last few days, and business is now confined to satisfying the wants of local consumers, and filling an occasional Eastern order. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $14.50@15.00; do, No. 1, $13.50@14.00; do No. 2, $11.00@12.00; mixed, $10.00@11.00; prairie, upland, $9.00@10.00; do, midland, $8.00@9.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie, $7.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were in good demand and very firm at the advance noted yesterday. The receipts are light. We quote: Green city butchers', 5c; green cured, light, 8½c; do, heavy, 7½c; part cured, 6@7c; green calf, 13c; green kip, 8c; dry calf, 20c; dry kip, 17c; dry salted, 14@15c; dry flint, 16@17c; deacon skins, 35@40c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Consumers are buying only to meet their wants. Prices are unchanged, as follows: Common to prime Western, 30@43c; New York State, 45@50c; Bavarians, 40@45c.

IRON AND STEEL—The market continues dull and easy, though no further change in quotations was reported:

Iron	3 5-10	@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5¼	@ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6	@ 6¾	rates
Norway iron	8¾	@ 9c	℔ lb
Norway nail-rods	9¾	@10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	10¾	@12c	℔ lb
Cast plow steel	11¾	@12c	℔ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20c	℔ lb
English tool steel	20	@23	rates
English spring steel	10	@11	rates
American cast spring steel	12	@13	rates
Steel tire, ¼-in	8¾	@ 9c	℔ lb

LEATHER—Extreme quiet still pervades the leather market, and an easy feeling is manifested all around, the quoted prices being freely shaded. We make no change in our list, as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@	39
Country harness	35@	37
Line, city, ℔ lb	39@	41
Kip, ℔ lb	60@	1.10
Kip, veals	85@	1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	26@	28
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@	26
Country upper	22@	24
Collar, ℔ ft	20@	22
Calf, city	1.15@	1.35
Calf, country	1.05@	1.15
Rough upper, standard	30@	33
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@	1.35
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@	80.00
French calf, Lemoine	50.00@	75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.20
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The market generally presents a quiet appearance, trade having fallen off considerably within the last ten days. Prices are unchanged, and steadier for imported stock. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do, 12x12, $12.50; do, 14x20, $13.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.50; do, 20x28, $24.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

LEAD—Pig, 8½c; bar, 10c; pipe, full coils, 10½c; cut do, 11c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10¾c; half casks, 10½c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5¼c rates; Russia iron, 8, 9, and 10, 22c; do, 11 and 12, 21c; do No. 1 stained, 19c rates; American Russia—A, 14c; B, 11c.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 37c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 36c; planished copper, 48c; do, cut to sizes, 46c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, by car-load, 6¼c.

NAILS—Were in light request, the quoted rates being generally adhered to: 20@60d, per keg, $4.50; 8d do, $4.75; do, 6d, $5.00; 4d and 5d do, $5.25; 3d do, $6.00; 3d do, fine, $7.50; 2d do, $7.50; clinch, $7.00.

NAVAL STORES—No change was noted in this department. Trade is light. We quote: Manilla rope, ℔ lb, 17c; sisal rope, ℔ lb, 14½@16½c; sash hemp cord, ℔ lb, 20@25c; marline, ℔ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℔ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℔ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ℔ brl, $6.00@6.00; tar, ℔ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Remain unchanged in price. Carbon continues active, and lard oil is also moving freely, but other descriptions are dull. Following are the quotations: Carbon, 16½c; extra winter lard, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 95@97c; do boiled, $1.00@1.02; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 50c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18; naphtha, common, 15c.

POTATOES—The offerings were less, and, consequently, the market was rather quiet but firm, there being a good demand for all prime lots. Peachblows sell at $1.08@1.10 delivered, and at $2.75@2.80 in barrels, and $1.15@1.20 per bu, from store. Peerless sold at $1.05 delivered.

POULTRY AND GAME—The market is liberally supplied with poultry, but much of it is poorly dressed, and meets with little favor, while choice lots are steady, and salable. Venison was plenty and rather slow. Quail and other game brought full prices when in good conditions. We quote: Chickens, dressed, $2.50@3.75; common do, $1.50@2.00; ducks, dressed, $3.50@4.25; geese, $8.00@10.00; dressed turkeys, 10@12½c; fresh do, 10@12½c; prairie chickens, $3.25@3.75; partridges, $3.25; wild turkeys, 12½@14c; quail, $1.30@1.50; mallard ducks, $2.75@3.00 per doz; small ducks, $1.25; venison saddles, 10@12½c; hams, 12@14c; antelopes, 11c; rabbits, $1.50 per doz.

SALT—Was fairly active, and firm: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.80; Canada do, $1.90; ordinary, coarse, $1.85; coarse diamond, C, $2.00; ground solar, $2.00; dairy, without bags, $3.00; dairy, with bags, $4.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00.

SEEDS—Were in limited request at former prices. Common to fair timothy sold at $2.30@2.45; clover at $4.70 for prime medium; flax at $1.55. There is considerable inquiry for buckwheat, but the offerings are very light, and holders are firm in their views, asking $1.15@1.25. We note sales of 63 bags timothy at $2.45; 30 bags do at $2.35; 54 bags at $2.30; 13 bags prime clover at $4.70; 107 bags flax at $1.55.

TEAS—In this market a fair amount of trading was done at firm and unchanged prices. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 40@50c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@85c; common imperial, 50@60c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; common to good do, 65@75c; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—The tobacco trade remains dull at easy, but nominally unchanged prices. We quote:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; medium 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—No change was reported in this market, a light demand existing at the annexed prices: Beach, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.50@$7.00, delivered.

WOODEN-WARE AND BROOMS—The demand has improved a little during the week, and the market is steadier. Quotations are as follows: Two-hoop pails, $2.15 per doz; 3-hoop do, $2.40; 3-hoop dairy, $4.25; extra do, $4.75; extra cheese tubs, $12.50; No. 1 tubs, $10.50; No. 2 do, $9.00; No. 3 do, $8.00; tubs, 3 in nest, $2.30; keelers, 5 in nest, $1.75; half-bushel measures, plain, $3.75 per doz; do, iron bound, $4.50; peck measures, plain, $2.50; do, iron bound, $3.75; churns, No. 1, $11.00; do, No. 2, $10.00; do, No. 3, $9.00; do, No. 4, $8.00 per doz; headed clothes-pins, $1.00@1.25; washboards, $2.35@2.60 per doz; barrel covers, $2.00@2.50; kannakins, $3.00@3.50 per rack; butter-tubs, oak, 3 in nest, $1.55; do, ash, 3 in nest, $1.10; broom-handles, $12.00@16.00 per m; No. 1 brooms, $3.00; No. 2 do, $2.50@2.75; do common, $1.75@2.50.

WOOL—The market is still very quiet, and nominal:

Tub, washed, prime	50@52c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@48c
Common dingy	35@40c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	40@43c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	36@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	38@40c
Coarse, washed	36@38c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	28@30c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	25@26c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	24@27c
Super and extra pulled	35@38c

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Below are the rates to the leading Eastern points:

Chicago to	Fourth class per 100 lbs.	Flour per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward.	Grain in bulk, per 100 lbs.	Cured meats in bulk.
Boston	$ 60	$1.20	60	70
New York	55	1.10	55	65
Philadelphia, Harrisburgh, and Baltimore	50	1.00	50	60
Wilmington, Del.	50	1.00	50	60
Washington, D. C.	50	1.00	50	
Alexandria, Va.	62	1.24		
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, O., and Bellaire	30	60	30	35
Wheeling	35	70	35	40
Cleveland	22½	45	22½	27
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown and Akron, O.	30	60	30	35
Oil City, Corry, and Franklin	37½	75	37½	
Norfolk, Va.	58	1.16		
Wilmington, N. C.	58	1.35		
Charleston	77	1.54		
Petersburgh and Richmond	65	1.30		

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 21.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,317	23,711	673
Tuesday	1,738	34,683	676
Wednesday	2,019	44,026	1,408
Thursday	2,038	35,535	1,230
Friday	2,000	28,000	900
Total	9,112	165,955	4,887
Same time last week	7,306	98,490	3,686
Week before last	9,170	80,772	5,291

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	385	6,056	596
Tuesday	1,118	6,802	....
Wednesday	364	5,765	....
Thursday	590	8,109	....
Total	2,457	26,732	596

CATTLE—There was a good degree of activity in the cattle trade to-day, both local and outside buyers operating with considerable freedom, but prices were less firm all around, while for the descriptions grading below choice they were sensibly lower. The reported decline of a ½c in New York, and a ¼c in Albany and Buffalo, tended to check the movements of shippers, and it is probable that but for the easier feeling evinced by sellers their operations would have been on a very limited scale. The quality of the stock fell considerably below that offered on the preceding days of the week, there being no extra and very few that would probably grade as choice, by far the larger portion consisting of common to medium roughish natives, and Texas cattle. For these the prevailing prices were $2.75@4.25. The best droves on sale were taken at $4.75@5.25, but the bulk of the day's business was transacted at prices ranging downward from $4.35. Local butchers operated at $2.50@3.00 for Texas, and at $2.75@4.25 for natives—chiefly at $2.75@3.75. Stock steers were not much inquired for, and sold slowly, at $2.40@3.25 for poor to prime grades. Sales of calves were reported at $2.75@5.00 for poor to good qualities. The market closed weak, with considerable stock unsold.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.50@5.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.15@5.35
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.40@4.75
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	4.00@4.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.50@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.40@3.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.25
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.25@4.50
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	2.75@3.25
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.60@2.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
44	Texas cattle	753	$3.00
40	Texas cattle	815	2.75
20	Texas cattle	1,007	3.65
44	Texas cattle	792	3.00
34	good steers	1,320	4.75
14	medium steers	1,086	4.20
18	good steers	1,294	4.50
20	Texas cattle	958	3.25
13	Texas cattle	959	3.12½
10	Texas cattle	1,061	3.87½
32	good steers	1,372	5.00
113	choice steers	1,475	5.25
70	good steers	1,363	4.62½
97	good steers	1,262	4.35
68	good steers	1,143	4.35
50	good steers	1,277	4.87½
83	good steers	1,305	5.00
48	good steers	1,242	4.80
64	good steers	1,319	4.75
17	good steers	1,330	4.75
90	good steers	1,218	4.70
20	butchers' stock	1,023	3.65
16	butchers' stock	957	3.80
64	good steers	1,316	4.75
56	Texas steers	980	3.62½
19	Texas steers	979	3.62½
32	good steers	1,094	4.50
54	Texas steers	973	2.75
18	cows	859	2.75
26	stockers	752	3.25
70	good steers	1,366	4.62½
221	Texas steers	976	3.00

HOGS—There was no perceptible abatement to-day in the activity that during the preceding days of the week has characterized the hog market. Packers were again out in full force, and apparently eager to invest, and trade, which opened briskly at an early hour, did not lag until evening, when darkness compelled a cessation. Opening prices showed no variation from the closing quotations of yesterday, but before noon buyers had received intelligence of a further upward movement in the product, and under a more spirited competition sellers were enabled to work back prices to about where they were on Wednesday,—fully recovering the slight reduction suffered yesterday. Including the stale hogs the number on sale to-day fell little short of 42,000, yet such was the urgent character of the demand that nearly all this immense supply was absorbed, a circuit of the yards near the close of trade developing the fact that only about 5,000 remained in the pens unsold. Sales were reported at $3.70@4.10 for poor to extra, with the major portion of the transfers within the range of $3.75@3.95. The market closed firm at $3.70@3.75 for common; at $3.80@3.85 for medium, and at $3.90@4.00 for good to choice. Extra light sold at $4.05@4.10.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
82	318	$3.85	42	222	$4.03	61	268	$3.75
98	299	3.80	205	192	4.10	52	268	3.85
71	193	4.00	49	188	4.05	44	377	3.95
45	284	4.00	108	216	4.05	31	191	4.00
42	248	3.85	51	168	4.00	30	265	3.75
60	271	3.85	78	260	3.80	104	294	3.80
50	273	3.90	107	306	3.95	60	281	3.75
64	198	4.00	121	290	3.95	93	364	3.90
112	254	3.75	127	359	3.95	46	310	3.90
42	371	4.00	47	275	3.80	49	349	3.95
184	280	3.75	61	221	3.90	50	263	3.75
178	260	3.75	88	274	3.75	103	257	3.75
55	281	3.72½	82	348	3.95	108	274	3.85
34	180	3.90	58	250	3.75	58	268	3.80
52	270	3.95	104	282	3.80	52	295	3.80
204	300	3.85	45	370	4.00	47	352	3.85
50	257	3.77½	75	197	4.00	57	271	3.85
57	209	4.00	46	340	3.85	44	385	3.85
220	292	3.87½	109	260	3.75	49	301	3.80
29	308	3.85	46	285	3.75	288	318	3.95
55	296	3.70	60	284	3.87½	90	208	4.00
50	367	3.95	58	254	3.75	112	283	3.90
53	297	3.80	103	295	3.85	52	310	4.00
51	300	3.85	83	300	3.85	42	219	4.00

SHEEP—Remain dull. Aside from a light inquiry on local account there was no demand, and under a liberal supply prices were weak and unsettled. We quote at $2.75@4.00 for poor to choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 21.

The market was again dull. The receipts were not so large as was anticipated, but with the supply on hand ample. Few buyers were on the market, and only three or four cargoes changed hands. Choice mill run boards and strips, which before the panic brought $14.50@15.00, sold to-day at $12.00, which price is conceded to be very low. Common boards and piece stuff were unchanged. We quote: Good to choice boards and strips, $11.00@12.50; common do, $9.00@9.50; piece stuff, $8.00; shingles, $3.00@3.12½; lath, $2.00.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $3.00; Muskegon, $2.50; Ludington, $2.75; Grand Haven, $2.00; Pentwater, $3.75.

AT THE YARDS.

The market continues moderately active and comparatively steady. Common building lumber, lath, and shingles are mostly wanted. Shingles on track were dull. We repeat:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	18.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	26.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	36.00	@38.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	14.00	@16.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	13.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@35.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50	@ 3.75
Shingles on track	....	3.12½
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 21.—Receipts of wheat during the last three days, 24,000 qrs, of which 20,000 were American. Receipts of corn, 8,000 qrs, all American.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 21—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s@28s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 10d@12s 2d; spring, 11s 6d@12s 2d; white, 12s 11d@13s 2d; club, 13s 3d@13s 6d. Corn, 34s. Pork, 71s. Lard, 39s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 21—2 p. m.—Breadstuffs buoyant. Wheat—Spring, 11s 9d@12s 5d; white, 13s 1d@13s 3d. Corn, 34s 6d. Flour, 28s@29s.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 21—5 p. m.—Cotton steady; midling upland, 8⅝@8¾d; Orleans, 8¾d; sales, 12,000 bales; American, 5,100; speculation and export, 2,000; sales of the week, 74,000, export, 8,000; speculation, 4,000; stock, 497,000; American, 20,000; receipts of the week, 63,000; American, 32,000; actual export, 6,000; stock afloat, 295,000, American, 153,000; cotton to arrive higher; sales of upland on the basis of good ordinary, shipped October and November to January, 8¼d.

Breadstuffs—Buoyant; California white wheat, average quality, 13s 1d@13s 3d; club do, 13s 3d@13s 6d; red Western spring, 11s 9d@12s 4d; red winter, 11s 10d@12s 2d. Flour, 28s@29s. Corn, 34s 6d. Cheese, 65s.

LONDON, Nov. 21—5 p. m.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £23,000. Consols for money, 92⅛@92¼; on account, 93. United States securities: 5-20s of '65, 92¾; do of '67, 95½; 10-40s, 90; new 5s, 91¼. Erie, 36⅞.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—Rentes, 58f 25c.

The Live-Stock Markets.

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Nov. 21.—CATTLE—The receipts were for the week ending Nov. 20, 258 cars, or 4,386 head, against 350 cars the week before. The supply for yard sales were very light. The demand was fair and from 25c on medium to 50c on good over that of last week, and not much change in that for common. Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs steers, $5.50@5.87½; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs steers, $5.00@5.40; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, $4.00@4.50; stockers, 800 to 1,000 lbs, $2.75@3.25; bulls, stags, and cows, 800 to 1,500 lbs, $2.25@3.50. The sales for the week amounted to 1,509 head.

HOGS—The receipts were 237 cars, or 26,070 head, against 238 cars the week before. The supply has been moderate up to yesterday, when the arrivals were extra heavy and brought prices down, which had been declining since Monday, and they are selling to-day at the following prices: Extra Philadelphia, $4.50; good Philadelphia, $4.40; light Yorkers, 180 to 200 lbs, $4.10; rough Yorkers, $3.80; heavy coarse hogs $3.50, with a good many in the pens unsold.

SHEEP—The receipts were 32 cars, or 6,400 head, against 54 cars the week before. The supply has been light all week, and the demand equally so. Prices are low and off from last report. Extra, 95 to 100 lbs fine wool, $4.75@5.00; good, 85 to 90 lbs fine wool, $4.25@4.50; Indiana sheep, $3.50@4.50; fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $3.50@4.00; common, 70@75 lbs, $3.00@3.25, with but few in the pens to sell.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 21.—CATTLE—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 136; total for the week, 5,083. All cattle unsold yesterday were shipped East in first hands. There are no sales to record. The yards are clear of stock.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 1,000; total for the week, 15,800. The market closed firm at $4.50@5.30; California sheep and lambs, $3.50@4.00; Western sheep—All offerings disposed of.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 15,600; total for the week, 41,900, against 30,800 for the same time last week. The market is active at $3.75@4.00 for Yorkers, the bulk of sales being at the latter figures; $4.10@4.25 was given for heavy hogs, but there was little demand; about 5,000 were disposed of.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—BEEVES—Receipts, 300, making 2,220 for four days, against 1,900 at the same time last week. The market was dull at the decline of ½c decline noted yesterday. Sales were slow at 8½@11c. Transactions include 5 cars Ohio steers, 6½ cwt, at 9½@10c; 3 cars, 6½ cwt, at 8¾@9c; 4 cars Kentucky, 7 cwt, at 10@10½c; and 3 cars Illinois, 6½ cwt, at 9½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 4,500, making 13,000 for four days, against 8,900 for the same time last week. Trade extremely dull, but good stock was firmly held. Poor to prime sheep ranging from 3@5½c, with some of the best old at 5¾@6c; lambs, 5@7c.

SWINE—Arrivals, 5,130, making 23,330 for four days, against 20,730 for the same time last week. Live were in fair demand at 4½@4¾c, with a sale of 4 cars Ohio, 200 lbs, at 4⅝@4¾c, and 1 car, 200 lbs, at $4.68¾ per 100 lbs. City dressed were in fair demand at 5¾@6c, extreme weights.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Manufacturers' agents are inactive, but a better export demand for denims, etc., exists, and California jobbers are operating fairly. Cotton goods are in steady demand from jobbers at current prices; prints in fair request; worsted dress goods and printed reps in moderate demand. Wool, hosiery, and fancy knit goods improving. White wool blankets in good demand and closely sold up.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 21.—Crude oil quiet; quoted at $2¼c. Refined nominally 13c.

The Wool Trade.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—Wool in improved demand and firm, but not higher.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—COTTON—In better demand; middling upland, 15⅝c; future closed quiet.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and higher; receipts, 14,000 brls; super Western and State, $5.50@6.00; common to good extra, $6.50@6.65; good to choice do, $6.70@7.40; white wheat extra, $7.40@8.10; extra Ohio, $6.85@7.40; St. Louis, $6.60@10.75. Rye flour scarce and firmer, at $4.35@5.60. Corn meal firm; Western, $3.45@3.75. Wheat higher; receipts, 204,000 bu; No. 2 Milwaukee spring, $1.48@1.49; do Chicago in store, $1.45; No. 3 spring, $1.43; Iowa spring, $1.45@1.49. Rye scarce and firm at 90@96c. Barley more active, and prices advancing; Iowa, $1.38. Malt quiet and firm. Corn in active demand and higher; receipts, 144,000 bu; prime mixed Western in store, 68½@69c; do afloat, 69½@70c. Oats dull and scarcely so firm; receipts, 20,000 bu; mixed Western afloat, 55@55½c; white, 55@58c.

EGGS—Firm.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet. Sugar irregular and unsettled; fair to good refining, 7¼@7½c. Molasses quiet. Rice quiet.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 5c; refined, 13c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 40½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and a shade firmer; new mess, $14.25@14.50; December, $14.00; February, $14.37½@14.50; March, $14.75. Beef steady; plain mess, $8.50@10.00; extra, $11.00@13.00; hams active at $18.00@22.50. Tierce beef quiet; prime mess, $20.00@21.00; India mess, $25.00@26.00. Cut meats quiet and unchanged; middles firm; long clear Western, 7@7½c, spot; long and short clear, January, 7¼@7½c. Lard firmer; Western steam, 7⅞c, spot or December; 8½c for February.

BUTTER—Steady; fine Western firkin, 24@26c.

CHEESE—Firm at 13½@13½c.

WHISKY—Lower at 94@94½c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat higher, but not much doing; No. 2 spring, $1.02½; No. 3 fall, $1.27; No. 2 do, $1.[illegible] Corn firm; No. 2, 43@43½c, on east track and elevator. Barley held firmly; nothing done. Rye firm at 70c.

WHISKY—Nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $12.00@12.25. Bulk meats more active; sales of loose short clear at 6½c seller to Dec. 15. Bacon—Nothing doing. Green meats—More doing. Hams, 14 lbs average, sold at 7c; do, 16 lbs average, 6¾c; sweet pickled hams, 14½ lbs average, 7¾c. Lard active for future; prime steam, 6¾c, spot; 7c December.

HOGS—Lower at $3.40@3.90, with the bulk of sales at $3.60@3.80.

CATTLE—Quiet; only low grades offered; Texas steers, $2.00@3.00; good natives, $3.00@3.50.

RECEIPTS—Hogs, 14,032.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $6.75@7.00. Wheat scarce and firm at $1.40. Corn firm; old ear, 53@54c; shelled, 53c; new, 46@47c. Rye firm at 80@82c. Oats firm and unchanged. Barley firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $12.50@12.75, cash; $13.00 bid, seller December. Lard firm; kettle, 7¼@7½c; steam, 7@7¼c. Bulkmeats in fair demand; shoulders, 4¾@5c; clear ribs, 5¾@5⅞c; clear, 6@6½c. Bacon firm; shoulders, 6½c; clear rib at 6½c; clear, 6¾@7c. Green meats firm; sales of shoulders at 4½c; clear rib, 5½c. Hams, 7½@8c.

HOGS—Firm at $4.00@4.15. Receipts, 16,285; shipments, 1,585.

WHISKY—Steady at 86c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 21.—BREADSTUFFS — Flour firm. Wheat active and higher; amber Michigan, $1.47@1.47½; spot, $1.47@1.48 seller December; $1.51 January; No. 2 red, $1.39@1.40 spot and December; $1.45 January. Corn in good demand at full prices; high mixed, 49½c cash; 50c December; 51c January; new, 47c cash; 48c January; low mixed, new, 47c. Oats firmer; No. 1, 42½c; No. 2, 41c cash; 40c December.

CLOVER SEED—$4.60.

HOGS—Dressed, $4.85.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, none; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 42,000 bu; oats, none.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Grain very firm. Wheat—No. 1 red, $1.52; No. 2, $1.[illegible] Corn, 56@57c. Oats—No. 1, 45c; No. 2, 43c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and steady.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 21.—COTTON—Active and higher; good ordinary, 13½c; low middling, 14c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Cornmeal in fair demand and firm at $2.85. Grain and feed scarce and firm.

PROVISIONS—Meats—No stock here.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.12; No. 2, $1.08¾ cash; $1.05 December; $1.07¾ January. Corn steady; No. 2, 48c. Oats steady; No. 2, 33c. Rye quiet and weak; No. 1, 72c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2, $1.40.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 9½c; to Oswego, 15c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 56,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 27,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21. — BREADSTUFFS — Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand; red, $1.45@1.50; amber, $1.60@1.65. Rye dull. Corn held firmly; yellow, 68c; mixed Western, 67c. Oats advancing; white, 50@53c; mixed, 48c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 10½c; refined, 14c.

WHISKY—Firm; Western, 95c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Nov. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee spring, $1.45. Corn firm at 60@61c. Barley quiet.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and higher; super Western, $4.25@5.50; extras, $5.75@6.75; family, $7.00@7.50. Wheat active and higher; good to prime red, $1.65@1.75; common to fair do, $1.40@1.60; amber Western, $1.50. Corn—mixed Western firm at 66c. Oats steady and firm; mixed Western, 45@47c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm; mess pork, $14.50@15.00; bulk shoulders, 6¼@6½c; clear rib, 6¾@6⅞c. Bacon shoulders and clear rib, 7¾@7¾c. Sugar cured hams, 11@13c, and 7¼@8c.

BUTTER—Steady; good to choice Western rolls and tub, 25@30c.

COFFEE—Firm, with a better demand; good to prime, 21@22c.

WHISKY—Firmer at 96c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat scarce, and held above buyers' views. Corn scarce, higher, and quiet; sales, 10,000 bu No. 2 at 50½c, by sample; 52c to arrive. Oats quiet and firm; sales, 3,000 bu No. 2 at 48c. Rye strong; No. 2 held at 85c; sales early at 80c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21. — BREADSTUFFS — Flour in good demand; only the scarcity of freight-room prevents the filling of orders for Cuba and England; XX, $5.75; XXX, $6.75@8.00; family, $8.50@9.50. Corn quiet; mixed, 70c; white, 72@73c. Oats quiet at 58c.

BRAN—Dull at 91c.

HAY—Low grades dull; prime, $25.00; choice, $27.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at 15c; dry salt meats, none here; shoulders would command 5½c to 6½c. Bacon firmer, at 6½@7@8c, cash; no demand for hams. Lard quiet; tierce, 8@8½c; keg, 9@9½c.

SUGAR—Quiet; fair, 6½c; second, 7@8c; yellow clarified, 8½@9½c.

MOLASSES—Active and firmer; inferior, 29@30c; common, 36c; fair, 40@43c; prime, 47@50c; strictly prime, 51@52c.

WHISKY—Quiet; Louisiana, 95c; Cincinnati, $1.00.

COFFEE—Quiet at 21½@23½c.

CORNMEAL—Quiet, but firmer, at $3.25.

COTTON—Sales 4,500 bales; demand active; supply moderate; prices higher; good ordinary to strict good ordinary, 13¾@14¼c; low middlings to strict low middlings, 14¾@15½c; middlings to strict middlings, 15¾@16¼c; good middling, 17c; receipts, 6,698 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,138 bales; to Great Britain, 3,446 bales; stock, 113,630 bales; unsold, 31,000; week's sales, 30,100 bales; receipts, net, 35,516 bales; gross, 39,341 bales; exports, to continent, 7,577 bales; to Great Britain, 10,242 bales; coastwise, 1,436 bales.

MONEY—Gold, 109½@110; currency 1½@2 premium for sight. Exchange, par for currency; 3½ per cent premium for checks. Sterling—Bank, 12½ for checks.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 21.—BAGGING—Firm; demand fair, at 13½@15c.

COTTON—Firmer and higher; middling, 14c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; extra family, $6.75; A No. 1, $7.00; fancy, $8.00. Wheat quiet, at $1.30@1.30. Corn in steady demand; fair, 58@60c, for shelled in sacks. Oats steady, at 45@47c, sacked. Rye firm, at 75c, on arrival. Barley nominal.

COFFEE—Unchanged; Rio held at 24@27c.

HAY—Dull; choice timothy, $20.00, delivered at the depot.

HOGS—Drooping, at $4.10@4.25; gross receipts, 8,000 head.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork quiet at $1.30. Bacon—Shoulders, none here; clear rib sides, 6¾@7c, packed; no clear sides here; sugar-cured St. Louis, 9½@10½c. Plain hams nominal; none here. Bulk meats—Shoulders, 5c; clear rib sides, 6¼c; clear sides, 6½c; packed sales and demand at fraction less. Lard—Demand light; sales of choice in tierces at 8c; in keg, 8½c; prime steam, 7½@7¾c. Green meats—Sales as follows: Shoulders, 4¼c; clear rib sides, 5¼c; clear sides, 5c. Hams, 7¼@8c, with a good demand at a fraction less; small lots on orders at the usual advance.

WHISKY—Steady at 86@87c.

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PORK-PA[CKING]

The Hog-Trade of Ch[icago] ... Cincinnati a[nd] ...

930,292 Hogs Re[ceived] ... 1 to N[ov.] ...

An Immense Incre[ase] ... Period in 187[2]

Where the Hogs Com[e] ... Pork Goes To---P[...] with Las[t] ...

PORK-PACKING.

The Hog-Trade of Chicago Compared with Cincinnati and St. Louis.

930,292 Hogs Received from Sept. 1 to Nov. 21.

An Immense Increase Over the Same Period in 1871 and 1872.

Where the Hogs Come From---Where the Pork Goes To---Prices Compared with Last Year.

The pre-eminence of Chicago as a corn market has long since been conceded by cities that attempted to rival her, and were left far behind in the race for superiority. She is now the greatest corn market in America, if not in the world, the vast granary whence the product of the prairies is distributed to consumers in various lands. Gradually this trade grew until its magnitude is the wonder of the world. Following corn came hogs which are raised upon it, and the hog trade naturally takes the same direction, and to-day Chicago handles more hogs, live and dead, than any other city. There was a time when Cincinnati led, and so extensive was her commerce in pork that she was honored with the name of Porkopolis, or the City of Pork. St. Louis also had pretensions to distinction in the hog trade, but she never approached Cincinnati, and it is hardly necessary to state that she is hopelessly behind when compared with Chicago. It is estimated that the commerce of Chicago in hogs is to-day as large as that of Cincinnati and St. Louis added together.

The opening of the present season found the Chicago packers much better prepared for business than their competitors in either Cincinnati or St. Louis. The latter cities bowed to the financial storm until they were bent and bruised, while Chicago stood up straight and came out strong. Her banks refrained from issuing certificates of indebtedness; currency flowed in; when the season opened hogs were sent to the market which had the most ready money; sections of country hitherto drained by Cincinnati and St. Louis became tributary to Chicago, and in all probability will remain so in the future. We now have the trade of Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska, of the southwest half of Wisconsin, of the southern half of Minnesota, of quite a slice of Kansas, of the north half of Missouri, and of portions of Indiana and Michigan. This area is widening all the time, and, when this season closes, the territory which will have sent its hog-crop to this market will astonish Cincinnati and St. Louis.

THE REGULAR SEASON

for slaughtering hogs extends from Nov. 1 to March 1, but there was a large trade in this city during the latter part of October this year. The season here was an early one, while in Cincinnati and St. Louis it was late, as packing to any considerable extent did not begin in these cities until last week. The money was in Chicago and hogs were sent in exchange for it. Farmers evinced an inclination to sell early because in some sections there was a scarcity of corn, and where there was an abundance the farmers were inclined to hold on to it with the expectation of advanced prices next spring. The panic also had the effect of hurrying hogs to market, because wholesale houses demanded early remittances from country merchants who in turn called upon the farmers to pay their bills. The sequel of all this was the early season.

THE HOG CROP,

according to the best information, exceeds that of any other year in the number of hogs, and also in the aggregate weight, though the average weight of individual hogs will be less than last year. There was not time enough given to fatten the animals, which might be said as a general rule to have been prematurely slaughtered.

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS.

That the season in Chicago is far in advance of previous years will be seen from the following table of receipts at the Stock-Yards during the months of September, October, and November of the last two years compared with this year:

Month.	1871.	1872.	1873.
September	164,949	214,728	239,512
October	161,212	229,304	325,716
November	216,926	199,776	365,064
Totals	542,887	643,808	930,292

Increase of 1873 over 1871 ... 387,405
Increase of 1873 over 1872 ... 286,484

The figures given for November are up to the 21st (yesterday).

THE AVERAGE WEIGHT

during the same months in 1872 and 1873 shows it to be less this year than last, as will be seen by the following table:

Month.	1872.	1873.
September	257¼	241 1-6
October	264¾	252¼
November	272	268

The total number of hogs received in Chicago during the twelve months in 1872 was 3,488,528, compared with 2,652,549 in 1871. Some idea of the increase this year over last may be formed by considering that more than one-fourth of the total number of hogs received in the twelve months of 1872 have been received from Sept. 1 to Nov. 21 this year.

A further comparison may be instituted by examining the following figures, showing the number of hogs received from Jan. 1 to Nov. 21 in the past two years, and comparing them with the number received this year:

1871	1,771,411
1872	2,565,322
1873	3,430,742
Increase of 1873 over 1871	1,649,331
Increase of 1873 over 1872	855,420

THE PACKING-HOUSES.

A small proportion of the hogs received in this market are dressed, but nine-tenths are killed, dressed, and packed in this city. This is a great and important industry, employing many thousands of men in the dullest time of the year. The capacity of our packing-houses ranges from 500 to 3,000 head a day, and the number of men employed in each ranges according to capacity from one to six hundred. This does not include the railroad and other employes engaged in transportation. The magnitude of this branch of trade will be appreciated when it is remembered that the value of the hogs handled in 1872 amounted to $33,500,000, and this year it will be very much greater.

WHERE THE PORK GOES TO.

From the packing-houses the hogs converted into meat and lard are distributed to consumers in Europe and North and South America. As the largest proportion of the pork exported goes from this market, the following table of the foreign exports from New York for the week ending Nov. 11, 1873, taken from the *Produce Exchange Weekly*, will be of interest:

To	Pork, brls.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.
Liverpool	365	224,820	2,325,220
London	76	72,045	134,700
Glasgow	40	......	691,000
Bristol	50	97,867	5,608
Hamburg	50	448,155	304,000
Rotterdam	....	230,856	......
Bremen	....	1,710,632	1,000
Antwerp	....	214,063	......
West Indies	2,943	640,029	269,005
B. N. A. Col.	41	......	500
Venezuela	10	77,932	9,295
New Granada	....	360,689	3,701
Brazil	....	26,781	......
Peru	....	512,069	8,407
Mexico	....	......	3,088
Total	4,268	4,614,967	3,756,091
Previous week	2,760	3,301,688	2,356,197
Week Oct. 28	3,965	2,255,708	2,129,061
Week Oct. 21	2,086	3,591,081	2,728,300
Week Oct. 14	2,293	6,851,600	2,522,225
Cor. week, 1872	2,716	3,841,158	2,284,071

Besides this foreign demand, Chicago has a large home market, supplying nearly the entire South, California, and the British Dominions, in the Northwest.

PRICES

this year, in the estimation of one of the largest packers, are "an enigma," but there is a general impression that prices will be lower than last year. In comparison of last year, quality is good. There is as much disposition to trade in options, on the part of purchasers, but not on the part of packers. Buyers desire to buy as far ahead as possible. There is more of a cash-trade than ... better demand for cash products.

the quality will be somewhat inferior, owing to the fact that corn this year is soft, and will not fatten as well as the hard corn of previous seasons. This partially accounts for the decline in prices, though the general reduction in everything is a better reason. The demand from the English market is heavier than last year, while the demand from Germany is lighter. The Germans bought early last year and lost money, many German pork-packers failing. Consequently those who remain are timid and holding off, and in addition the Germans are obliged to draw their exchange through London and Liverpool. On the whole, the foreign demand will be as great as last year, and the home consumption will not be less. If the market is fed now at low prices the packers expect a healthy demand at fair rates until the end of the season. There are some indications of a speculative fever. If there should be war with Spain the demand will increase.

A COMPARISON OF THE MARKET

yesterday with the same date, Nov. 21, last year, shows a decline in prices. Choice hogs last year ranged from $4.05 to $4.40, against $3.70 to $4.10 yesterday; cash pork is about $1 a barrel less; lard one-quarter of a cent a pound less; hams which sold at from 9¾c to 10½c last year are now quoted at 8¾c; shoulders are about the same, and so are new meats; long clears (sides) are half a cent lower; long cut hams are 1 cent a pound less; December and January long clears, which sold last year at 6¾c, are now selling at 6⅛c.

The packing this year is mostly in boxes, there being but little demand for barrel meats.

A LOST DAUGHTER.

The Mysterious Disappearance of Lillie Reese.

A lady, Mrs. C. A. Reese, residing at No. 353 Third avenue, reported to Sergt. Ellis, at Police Headquarters yesterday, that her daughter, Lillie Reese, aged 14 years, had been missing from her home since Monday. Mrs. Reese stated that many years ago she was married to a man named Gard, in Rochester, N. Y., the result of the marriage being the birth of Lillie. Shortly after this event Mrs. Reese and her husband separated, the former obtaining possession of the child. The child one day mysteriously disappeared, but was soon discovered in a convent in Baltimore. Mrs. Reese instituted legal proceedings to recover her infant, and, after the expenditure of a considerable sum of money, regained possession of the child, and brought her to this city. Miss Lillie has been a pupil at the Moseley School while living in Chicago. A short time ago, Mrs. Reese discovered a note in the pocket of her daughter's dress, purporting to be signed by a Sister of Charity in a Baltimore convent, and reading as follows:

LILLIE: You are to go to Sister Mary McArthur, and she will take you to Bishop Foley, and he will send you to me.

Last Wednesday Lillie left the school at the morning recess, and has been missing since that time. The police authorities have been requested to investigate the matter. Mrs. Reese stated that she had called upon Bishop Foley, and, in answer to her inquiries regarding the whereabouts of the child, he answered that he knew nothing about her; that he knew no "Sister Mary McArthur," and that he had never had any correspondence with the Baltimore Sisters regarding the child. He denied possessing any knowledge of the matter, and pronounced the note a forgery. It is believed that the girl has gone off with a young man with whom she had been intimate for some time.

OBITUARY.

Death of Richard D. Campbell, President of the Chicago Typographical Union.

Mr. Richard D. Campbell, President of the Typographical Union of this city, died at the residence of his aunt, on Cottage Grove avenue, on Thursday evening last. He was born in Springfield, Ill., in 1827. Rocky Mountain mining and country newspaper publishing in this State were the principal experiences of his life previous to about 1863. From that date he labored as a compositor upon THE TRIBUNE until the great fire. He then accepted the editorial charge of the Neosho *Times*, in Southwest Missouri, and, also, during the Presidential campaign stumped that section of the country for Greeley. The adverse result of that election and a natural love for Chicago hastened his return to this city, which was marked by his immediate election as the executive head of the printers' organization here. He was an accomplished letter-writer, and a man who impressed his inferiors with his superiority and his acquaintances with his warmth of fellow-feeling. He leaves a wife and a daughter, aged about 14, who, we understand, are well provided for. The contemplation of the appalling nature of the malady which took his life in three days and hurried him under the sod almost unfriended, has beclouded the gloom of the many who knew his big heart and his nice honor.

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I see, by your dispatch from Freeport this morning, that the Railroad Commissioners propose to prosecute the Northwestern Road because it charges, or is said to, $10.50 per car for grain from Winnebago to Rockford, 8 miles, and only $15.10 from Winnebago to this city, 100 miles.

I do not know what the conveniences for handling grain at those points may be, but ordinarily, it would be worth, to load and unload a car, a large part of the charge from Winnebago to Rockford. And everyone knows that, after a car is loaded and in train, the increased cost of rolling even 100 miles instead of 8 is small. Yet here is an additional charge of nearly $5 for hauling the extra 92 miles. If the law or Commissioners want the roads to charge ten times as much for 100 miles as they do for 10 miles, all fair men must see that, the sooner both are abolished, the better for the people in general, and especially of this city. And, if the Northwestern so regulates rates at those points as to keep Winnebago wheat still on the way to Chicago after it reaches Rockford, instead of going off to Milwaukee by another route, Chicago people must see that their interests are not altogether distinct from those of the road.

ALBERT D. SAUNDERS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20, 1873.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

EVANSTON.

The parlor concert given in the Methodist Church on Thursday evening was a very enjoyable affair, and was in every respect a first-class entertainment. The audience was of moderate proportions only, and the proceeds were for the benefit of the "College Cottage." The original poem, "Woman's Logic," by Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller, was very favorably received, as were the readings of Mr. Bristol, and the "Warblers' Trio," sung by Messrs. Ayars, Thomas, and Allen.

HYDE PARK.

There will be no meeting at Cleaver Hall, Hyde Park, to-night. It has been postponed until Saturday, Dec. 6, when all taxpayers who can attend are requested to be present.

The Name of Remington

is a guaranty of excellence. For years their fire-arms have ranked "the best." The same care and skill that have given the Remington arms that position, is now employed in the manufacture of their sewing-machines. Without effort of any kind—on its merits alone—the Remington was awarded the "Medal for Progress" at Vienna. No one who has used it would ever think of using any other. See their advertisement elsewhere, and then see the machine. No more perfect piece of mechanism was ever set up.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Sunday Train.

The through Pacific express train for Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco, and all far West points, will leave Chicago Sunday, Nov. 23, at 10:15 a. m. via Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, stopping at all regular stations on main line. Tickets via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy or Chicago & Northwestern Railroads will be taken on this train.

18,000 Charm Bells Free.

Having purchased the remaining entire stock of the celebrated Court-House charm-bells from Mr. Everhart, Mr. Gunther will put one free in every box of candy sold by him from this day until all are disposed of. As they are unquestionably genuine, and sell from 25 cents upward, this is a sweet opportunity for all to have one of those pretty souvenirs of the Great Fire, which time will make valuable.

Pianos Cheap for Cash.

We have some fine new pianos that have been rented only a few months, that we will sell at prices from $225 to $300, 7-octave, rosewood cases, overstrung bass, carved legs, etc. Warranted to give satisfaction or ...

THE CAPTIVE PATRIOTS.

Chicago Irishmen Appeal to England to Release Their Countrymen.

Speeches by Thomas Hoyne and Other Gentlemen---Expressions of Sympathy.

A thinly-attended meeting of Irishmen was held yesterday evening in the Halsted Street Opera-House, at the corner of Harrison street.

The stage was decked with the Stars and Stripes, and the Sunburst of Erin, whose loving proximity would have struck sadness to the soul of Queen Victoria could she but have seen it.

THOMAS HOYNE.

The Hon. Thomas Hoyne presided over the meeting, which he addressed substantially as follows: The object of the meeting was to obtain an expression of our people to co-operate with those in Ireland who were to hold a mass-meeting Sunday to appeal to the British Government to liberate the Irishmen confined for political offenses. He believed everyone would sympathize with the meeting. England would not be indifferent to the appeal which was to be made to her. Her high position and her rank among civilized nations made it seem that it would be a mockery for her to falsify her high claims by torturing and condemning men imprisoned for mere political offenses. The appeal was to be seconded by 4,000,000 Irishmen here and 6,000,000 at home, and surely civilized men everywhere would back it ["more or less"]. It would be strange if, under the circumstances, England did not listen to it and release these men. There would be only one exception in seconding that appeal, and that was the persons holding control in Cuba. [A drunken man here expressed his desire to follow up the Cuban race, and, declining to keep still, was gently removed by the shoulders, and went down stairs, stating his intention to follow up the race.] This age was filled with rapid movement, and it was one of advanced political freedom. Nowhere could the rights of men be stricken down without speedy revenge. The world rose at once in sympathy over the tale of distress telegraphed from the remotest quarter of the globe. Public opinion to-day recognized the fact that intolerance had retreated before civilization, and persecution for opinion's sake nowhere existed. Since the birth of the American Republic free thought had advanced, till it could now defy persecution anywhere. England, following the United States, had been advancing toward political freedom, and recognizing the fact that the people governed. It would be impossible now for Lord Norbury to condemn Robert Emmet, or to convict any man for intending a crime he never committed. All constructive treasons had passed away. The American civil war lasted for four years, and yet not one man was sacrificed for treason. Great Britain should consider these things if she desired to retain her place among the nations, and she would certainly consider such a calm and dignified appeal. English statesmen consulted public opinion now, rather than their own views. Public opinion had mounted the throne of empire over the globe, and before that tribunal England must come for judgment. Would she do it while she retained these men in chains, or submit to the opinion of the world, and liberate them?

JOHN SCANLAN.

The Hon. John Scanlan regretted the small attendance and the little publicity given to the meeting. Nearly every Irishman would have been present had the meeting been known. It was not, said the speaker, his usual way to ask favors of the British Government, but while it held these men in prisons it outraged the civilization of the nineteenth century. It would have shot them if it dared, and all that was now necessary was for all Irishmen to demand the freedom of these prisoners and they would get it, and establish the doctrine that people had a right to think as they pleased nowadays. There was a difference of opinion as to how they should deal with England, some wanting to fight her, and some to deal with her constitutionally. If some preferred Home Rule and some the bayonet, still they would waive all differences for the time being to secure the freedom of their friends. So he felt he did not demean himself by his course. It might not be long before the 5,000,000 of sufferers in Ireland would have the chains struck off their limbs.

MR. TANSEY.

Mr. Tansey also regretted the scantiness of the audience, the lack of better speakers, etc. They did not meet to hurl defiance at Britain, or to be the crouching suppliants of royal favors, but to urge her to open the prison doors which for seven years had been shut upon that band of gallant Irishmen. Day by day, and year by year, the Irish people have petitioned for their liberation, but the reply had always been that the law must take its course. Their offense was not bloodshed,—simply loving the country that gave them birth. Purchased perjury had wrought their conviction, and England gloried in torturing that band of Irish patriots who in all their depressing wretchedness had the solace that they were not suffering in vain, since they were contributing to sap the foundations of English power. The question of amnesty was agitating every Irish breast, and Irishmen in America, who basked in the sunlight of heaven-born freedom, should not remain insensible. Blush they must and blush they would if they neglected to do all they could to obtain the liberation of men who sought to make Erin free from shore to shore. For that they now languished in durance vile. Hearts that would have pity for the fallen foe must surely grieve over their own kith and kin. Sunday, at the meeting near Dublin, the Irishmen would proclaim to the world and the world's God, it was time to let the captives free. He offered the following, hoping its purport would be straightway wafted to Dublin:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, England's prolonged incarceration of the Irish political prisoners is impolitic and unwise, and contrary to the liberty-loving spirit of the age; and we therefore respectfully urge upon the press of the country and the universal republic, in the interests of humanity and justice, to exercise their power and influence in favor of their speedy release.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Mr. J. B. McMahon seconded the resolution, and made a few remarks in support of it.

Maj. Hays offered the following:

Resolved, That the sentiment expressed in the foregoing resolution be embodied in a telegram, and that the same be dispatched in time to be read at the grand national demonstration in Dublin next Sunday, and also, that our Secretary use his best diligence in immediately conveying to the Irish Amnesty Association a full account of our proceedings, and that the praiseworthy efforts for the liberation of our imprisoned countrymen may be blessed with success.

He had stood at the baptismal font of Irish freedom, and he was surprised at the absence of those who had been looked on as the leaders of Irish sentiment in Chicago. It was better for those prisoners to pine away in English dungeons than to become traitors. He had not been to any Irish meeting for seven years, but he came to this one, since it concerned his fellow-countrymen and his fellow-brothers. He concluded by stating that Ireland was the place in which to fight for Ireland's freedom, a sentiment which was loudly applauded.

Johnny Ryan hoped they would not rise up in a storm as heretofore, but be mild, and not deal harshly with England. They should abide by themselves, and pay no attention to whatever tickled their minds, until they were a free and independent people from the rising to the setting of the sun.

THE SINEWS ASKED FOR.

Mr. Tansey said that money was needed.

Profound sadness, and a subdued motion in the direction of the door.

Mr. Tansey said the telegram would cost $30, and the Saxon owner of the hall had, like his race, tried to put his heel on the neck of the Celt, and had charged $50 for the room. He offered the following:

Resolved, That, to give practical effect to the preceding resolutions, we now open a subscription-list, and that every person in this room who is favorable to our project be requested to contribute his mite toward paying rent of hall, expense of telegram, and, if possible, to form a fund for the purpose of sending a delegate to represent our views on Irish affairs at the great Irish Convention to be held in London on or about the 25th of December, 1873.

Mr. O'Brien and two gentlemen sitting beside him were appointed a committee to collect money, and they set out on an unproductive tour through the audience.

From the appearance of the hat, it did not seem as if the owner of the hall will be troubled with his rent.

After a vote of thanks to Mr. Hoyne, the meeting adjourned.

A Singular Historical Fact.

An article on the poet Dante, which may be found in one of the earlier numbers of the *Edinburgh Review*, contains the following very remarkable statement, purporting to be a passage translated from Leonardo Aretino:

"In the midst of the alarms and troubles of the States of Italy, an extraordinary occurrence took place. All the inhabitants of each State dressed themselves in white. This multitude went forth with extreme devotion. They passed to the neighboring States, humbly craving peace and mercy. Their journey usually lasted ten days, and their food during the time was bread and water. None were seen that were not dressed in white. The people went without danger into an enemy's country, which, a few days before, they would not have dared to approach. No one ever thought of betraying another, and strangers were never insulted. It was a universal truce, tacitly understood between all enemies. This lasted for two months. Its origin is not clear. It was said to have come into Lombardy from the Alps. From Lombardy it spread with astonishing rapidity over all Italy. The people of Lucca were the first to move, and they went in a body to Florence. Their presence excited an immediate and ardent devotion. Even those who at first regarded the movement with contempt soon, as if impelled by some heavenly influence, assumed the white garb and joined the procession. The Florentines formed themselves into two great divisions. One of these, containing women and children as well as men, went in great force to Arezzo, while the others went in different directions. The effect of this strange display was everywhere the same. For two months these white pilgrims were on their travels, and so long there was an entire cessation of hostilities. But no sooner was the truce over, than they were everywhere renewed with eagerness."

Death of the Inventor of the Magnetic Machine.

From the Dayton (O.) Journal.

Joseph Saxton, an elder brother of the veteran editor of the Urbana (O.) *Citizen*, died in Washington on the 29th ult., in his 75th year. He had been Superintendent of the Department of Weights and Measures of the United States Government for many years. The late Prof. Bache, in an assemblage of scientists, a few years ago, pronounced him "the greatest mechanical genius the world ever saw." He was certainly very eminent among scientific men. He learned the trady of a silversmith, but preferring the wider pursuits of science, he left his native town, Huntington, Pa., and entered the world to pursue his fortune. At the age of 16 he built a printing press and printed a small paper. In Philadelphia he was an engraver for some years. Subsequently he went to Europe and resided nine years in Paris. During this time he invented the celebrated electro-magnetic machine, by which the first magnetic spark was produced. In London he attracted much attention, and was admitted to membership in one of the royal scientific societies, and it is said that he was the only American who ever received honorable mention and favorable notice in any standard English scientific print. He assisted in making the machinery for the United States Mint at Philadelphia, and helped put it into operation, remaining in the mint seven years, and making the dies for the coin then in use. Twenty-five years ago he was called to Washington by Prof. Bache, and placed in charge of the Department of Weights and Measures, which position he occupied until his death. Here he invented various scientific instruments, and received a gold medal for a pair of scales at the London Exposition. In 1848 he took the Ohio Standard Weights and Measures to Columbus and put them in position. One of the most ingenious of his inventions is the turbine water-wheel in the Patent-Office, which, though no larger than a half-peck measure, operates all the machinery of the Weights and Measure Department of the United States. But his inventions were too numerous to be catalogued in a brief obituary notice. His loss in the Department over which he presided so long is almost irreparable. The advantages of a liberal education were denied him, but his achievements are well known to the most eminent of the scientific men of his time.

Art-Teaching in Public Schools.

The School Committee of Boston has decided upon a scheme for art-teaching in the public schools. In England there is art instruction for all classes in public schools and in the night schools for artisans, subsidiary to that of the Science and Art Department at South Kensington, London. In 1852 there were but twenty art schools in the United Kingdom, with $5,000 students paying $13,000 in fees; now there are 122 schools, with 22,800 students paying $124,000 in fees. There are 538 night-schools for artisans, with 17,200 students and 194,500 children of the poorer classes are instructed in drawing. If a lad has but the germs of a capacity for drawing in him he can, with a little careful study, carry off a national scholarship and be entered at South Kensington, where he may become a master designer in some one of the industrial arts.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—DEPOSITS OR CLAIMS AGAINST Franklin Bank, this city. S. B. BROWN & CO., 20 Reaper Block, Clark and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—AN ADJUSTED CLAIM OF $1,000 against the Great Western Insurance Company. Address L 43, Tribune office.

MONEY ON HAND TO BUY PURCHASE MONEY mortgage notes, $500 to $10,000. Money on collaterals. B. GROSSMAN, Room 13, 178 State-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

WANTED—$450 OR $900 FOR TWO YEARS; WILL pay 10 per cent and give good security. Address S 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—$2,000 ON BEST REAL ESTATE security, for 3 years. A reasonable commission will be paid. Title perfect. Address S 16, Tribune office.

$3,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate for three years. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

$15,000 TO INVEST IN FIRST-CLASS CITY real estate paper. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., 94 Washington-st.

$20,000 AND $10,000 WANTED ON FIRST-mortgage and other good collateral; will pay high rate of interest. S. B. BROWN & CO., 20 Reaper Block, Clark and Washington-sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—FINE WHITE MARE, GENTLE, sound, and stylish; will make a nice cross-match; low price. Address F 55, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WHOLESALE OR RETAIL—UNITED States harness, saddles of all kinds, bridles, halters, surcingles, horse blankets, wagon axles, and 10,000 things too numerous to mention, at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME 6 YEAR OLD BRIGHT bay horse, weight 1,040, good disposition, not afraid of cars. Will sell cheap, as I got him low for temporary use. 280 Wabash-av., or 30 West Eighteenth-st.

SIX HORSES, SUITABLE FOR BUGGY OR EXpress, for sale, cheap, at 126 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TEN HORSES TO BOARD FOR THE winter; superior accommodations at reasonable rates. Apply to J. B. CHAMBERS, corner Madison and Clark-sts.

WANTED—HORSES TO WINTER AT $7.50 PER month; single stalls; warm stables, and good care. No charge for taking out or returning. Apply to GEO. G. MERRICK or D. HORTON, Room 6, No. 150 Dearborn-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LEFT HIS HOME ON THE 17TH INST., ELMER Palmer, a boy 12 years old; had on dark brown or black suit, and grayish cap; right arm paralyzed; right leg shorter than left; is not of sound mind. Any person confining him and informing his father, G. PALMER, of Komper, Jersey County, Ill., of his whereabouts will be liberally rewarded. Any information thankfully received.

LOST—A RUSSIA LEATHER POCKET MEMORANdum book; also a portmonnaie of same material, containing a little change. The finder of either will be rewarded by returning them to J. A. STODDARD, 248 Fulton-st., or by sending a postal card giving notice where the same can be had.

LOST—A LEATHER POCKET-BOOK, CONTAINing a letter addressed to Messrs. Wright & Tyrrill, and some photographs of no value but to the owner. Any one finding and delivering same to the Office Clerk, Sherman House, will be rewarded for his trouble.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE STAR GLASS CUTter. Send for circular and price list to JOSHUA GRAY, manufacturer, 28 Charlestown-st., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED—IN CITY AND COUNTRY TO sell our standard works of great merit. Best of commissions. H. R. THOMPSON & CO., Publishers, 9 Lakeside Building, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—MERRILL & CO., 164 AND 166 East Randolph-st., are sending out agents that average $7 a day on small capital. Call and see the best thing out.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, SURVEYING, and drawing. Courses of 3, 6, and 12 months. Reaper Block, Chicago. Send for circular.

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKE PLEASURE IN ACcording to MR. FRITZ LOSE the praise herein expressed as a very competent teacher of the piano. His numerous pupils are progressing with remarkable rapidity. The terms are very reasonable, and any one with the least talent for music can become a pianist in a short time. We recommend Mr. Lose to the public, and wish him all the success his talents warrant, who will be found at No. 216 Fulton-st., from 10 to 12 a. m. Louis Lindheimer, 273 West Taylor-st.; F. Weiss, 164 Fourth-av.; Louis Goodmann, 162 West Indiana-st.; Hesekiel Smith, 227 Twenty-first-st.; H. C. Frank, of Frank Brothers, Fifth-av. and Monroe-st.; Moses Goodmann, 246 West Madison-st.; M. M. Nurny, 30 North Peoria-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF AN elegant house on Wabash-av.; make a splendid boarding-house. Address G 59, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at auction Saturdays and Wednesdays, and at manufacturers' prices at private sale, by WILLIS, LONG & CO., 196 and 197 Randolph-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—THE ADVERTISER, HAVing a knowledge of stock-raising, is desirous of meeting with a party who will put money into a sheep-raising enterprise in the West. Advertiser will devote his time and some money. Can furnish unexceptionable reference and security. For interview address F L S, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN WITH from $5,000 to $10,000, to take half interest in an established wholesale business; profit last year, $12,000. ...

SEWING MACHINES.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Will...

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS ON Lake, Madison, and Washington-sts., adjoining new car shops of C. & N. W. R. R. CO., and only two blocks from Central Park; wide streets, deep lots, good alleys, and easy terms of payment. J. D. HARVEY, Agent for West Chicago Land Co., 174 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—192X160 FEET EAST FRONT ON Canal-st., between Jackson and Van Buren; will sell 25 feet or more as required; terms easy and prices low. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon Building.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—LOTS ON Western-av., Polk-st., Taylor-st., and Campbell-av. No money down required of parties wishing to build; will furnish some money to build if desired. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in Bank.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—STORE AND dwelling on North Clark-st., east front, near Goethe-st., barn, lot 25x151; will exchange for cottage and lot in good locality. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE, INDIANA-ST., THREE-story and basement stone front, 13 rooms, modern improvements, between Rush and Cass-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—$5,500 WILL PURCHASE THE NEW brick house No. 604 West Tyler-st., $2,000 less than cost. Inquire at 519 Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD—BEAUTIful lots, in size to suit applicants, on this fine thoroughfare (100 feet wide), at low prices and on easy terms. These are the most available and attractive lots south of the city limits, and are located between Grand Boulevard and Vincennes-av., with both north and south frontage. Now is the time to secure a bargain. Title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—99 YEARS' LEASE OF 28x44 feet, east front, 52 feet north of Randolph-st.; no reappraisals during entire term; $1,200 per year until March, 1877, and $1,600 per year thereafter until expiration of lease; bonus required only $6,000. Having three party walls, the lot can be improved at very small expense and in a very short time. Responsible tenant ready to take the store and basement. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—I HAVE SOME LOW-PRICED LOTS. Parties with a few hundred dollars can get bargains. Will sell very cheap. Address V 45, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE PROPerty, improved and vacant, in all parts of the city and suburbs. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE IN PART FOR unincumbered lots, 3 cottages and lots on Evans-av., $4,000, $2,500, and $3,000. HILL & BLISS, 94 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—CHEAP lots, $100 each; no money down, monthly payments; better than any savings bank. Call at Room 8, No. 77 West Madison-st. Open Saturday evenings.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—A LARGE, FINEly finished house, 14 rooms, on lot to suit in size, on monthly payments, by owners, TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—TWO LARGE 2-STORY houses, first-class finish; one cottage, 6 rooms, one block from depots; sixty trains daily; on monthly payments—by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—CHOICE LOTS 33x180 feet, fronting on wide avenues, for $250 to 450, on monthly or annual payments. COMMONS & BEST, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OR MORE LOTS CENTRALLY located at Englewood; a big bargain for cash; call and get particulars. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—NEW HOUSE, BRICK basement, large lot, liberal terms, good location. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—PARK RIDGE—A CHOICE TRACT OF 14 acres, beautifully located, close to churches, schools, and town of 600 inhabitants; hotel now building; must be sold at once. This is a fine opportunity for a man of small means to make an investment, on which 100 to 200 per cent profit can be realized within the year. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., Room 13, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS cheap, and easy terms; lots on Sixty-second and Sixty-third-sts., well located, at low price. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—EGANDALE—CORNER LOT, CHEAP; 112½x164 feet, on northwest corner Lexington-av. and Fifty-fifth-st.; only $5,800; $1,800 cash, balance March, 1875, without interest. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FINE HOUSE and four large lots, centrally located in a thriving town 63 miles from Chicago, on the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad; will exchange for property in Chicago or for good livery stock. Call on W. G. CASPER, 419 Butterfield-st., or address Box 42, Gardner, Ill.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—GOOD BRICK HOUSE, barn, and one acre land; abundance choice fruit; near depot; 60 minutes' ride from Chicago; if you want a good home now is your chance. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 133 South Clark-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE IMPROVED FARMS OF 40, 80, 120, 212, and 480 acres, within 25 miles of Chicago, at decided bargains. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 133 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—EXCELLENT TWO-story house, with large improved lot, in Morris, Ill.; house contains 8 rooms, dry cellar, etc.; immediate possession given. Address G 56, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—HOUSE AND LOT; house must have not less than 8 rooms; will make first payment in an unincumbered lot worth $3,000. Want also a cottage of 4 or 5 rooms. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Room 26.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE, IMPROVED OR SUITable for improvement; incumbrance no objection; for which we will pay part cash and balance in unimproved unincumbered lots on North and South Sides. BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., No. 7 Hawley Building, corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

WANTED—$15,000 WORTH OF RAVENSWOOD OR Evanston property for equity in fine building lot in business portion of Chicago. Address N 51, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

31 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST. — ALCOVE AND OTHER rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Modern improvements. References exchanged. W. H. WILBER.

84 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; also day boarders wanted.

241 SOUTH WATER-ST., COR. OF FRANKLIN. —First-class day board furnished at moderate rates, at the restaurant; give us a call and see for yourselves.

265 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS FURNISHED OR unfurnished with board for two; $12, $16, and $20; barn to rent.

396 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board. Also a single room. References required.

548 WABASH-AV.—TWO LARGE AND ONE small room to rent with board, at prices to suit the times.

594 WABASH-AV.—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE; good board $4 to $5 per week with use of piano; day board $3.50.

607 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO LARGE ELEGANTLY furnished rooms on first floor; excellent table; price per month, $200 for two or three persons. References given and required.

855 WABASH-AV.—A NICELY FURNISHED room; fire, gas, hot and cold water, bath-room; with or without board; private family.

West Side.

83 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., NEAR MADISON—A FURnished room to rent, brick house, private family; also a single front room, with board.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—Furnished rooms with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; house has all modern improvements.

86 CENTRE-AV.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, marble mantel and all modern conveniences, with first-class board, in a private family.

106 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST., ONE BLOCK AND a half from Madison-st.—Furnished room and board for one or two gentlemen.

107 WEST ADAMS-ST.—LARGE ROOMS, SUITable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, with the use of stoves. Terms reasonable.

358 WEST RANDOLPH-ST. — FURNISHED rooms, with or without board.

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — A LARGE, front room unfurnished, to rent with board; will furnish carpet if desired.

433 WEST JACKSON-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOM, or rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to rent with board; one block from street-car.

617 WEST MONROE ST.—AN ELEGANT, SOUTH front room, nicely furnished, to let with board; or a suite that would accommodate a family of four. Price very low.

North Side.

107½ NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—ONE SUITE OF rooms, unfurnished except carpets; one single furnished room, with board; every convenience.

183 SUPERIOR-ST.—BOARDERS WANTED—Gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, in a German private family.

Hotels.

ADAMS HOUSE, CORNER OF CLARK AND HARrison-sts.—Will take a few regular boarders for the winter at panic prices. GRAVES & STRONG, Props.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, VAN BUREN AND SHERman-sts., opposite Rock Island Depot—Elegant rooms; good board at reasonable rates; transient, $2.50 per day; first-class in every particular.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, 479, 481, AND 483 STATE-st.—A few more desirable rooms, single or en suite, at moderate rates to permanent boarders for the winter.

ELDRIDGE HOUSE, CORNER WASHINGTON and Halsted-sts.—First-class board with rooms, single and en suite, from $7 to $10 per week; day board $5 per week; transient $2 per day.

MICHIGAN AVENUE HOTEL, LATE TREMONT—Furnished and unfurnished suites for families; single rooms for gentlemen; transient $2 per day.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CORNER CLARK & LAKE-sts., can accommodate families and single gentlemen with single and suites of rooms, and first-class board, at very reasonable rates; day board, $5; transient, $2 per day. S. H. GILL, Manager.

SANDS HOUSE, 116 AND 118 FIFTH-AV.—ELEgant rooms, with board, at prices to suit the times. Transient, $2 per day; day board, $5 per week.

WHEELER HOUSE, CORNER OF JACKSON AND Dearborn-sts.; board $5 per week; transient $1 per day; meals 50 cents; lodgings 50 cents.

Miscellaneous.

TWO OR FOUR GENTLEMEN WILLING TO GO 15 minutes' ride from the city limits by steam cars, running almost hourly, and having a very central depot, can obtain good board at a private residence for $5 and $6 per week, including fire, lights, and apartments kept in order. Address K 35, Tribune office.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A GOOD IRISH SALESMAN; MUST BE a trimmer; at S. KLEIN'S dry-goods store, 464 Centre-av. Call to-day and to-morrow.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAGONMAKER FOR light and heavy work; also a good horse-shoer. G. BRIENEN, Evanston, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD JOB PRINTER, WITH SOME money to loan or invest, can find a good chance by addressing S 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CABINET-makers. Office 35 South Union-st. J. A. WAIT & CO.

WANTED—POLISHERS ON WALNUT MOLDings and frames. SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., 197 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—WOOD-TURNER. APPLY AT HULL'S molding shop, 23 North Jefferson-st.

WANTED—FINE BOOT-MAKERS. NO. 687 WEST Lake-st.

WANTED—A TINNER AT 961 WEST MADISON-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—300 WOOD-CHOPPERS FOR MICHIgan and 20 railroad men for Indiana. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—STORE-KEEPERS, FARMERS, AND others, to act as agents throughout the West in receiving orders for the sale of Government clothing, overcoats, jackets, pants, woolen blankets, &c. Handsome profit realized and no risk. Apply or address GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN WHO CAN COME WELL RECOMmended, and who have not less than $100 to fit themselves out, to travel and take orders in different parts of the State for Government overcoats, pants, jackets, woolen blankets, &c. Handsome profits guaranteed. Apply at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

WANTED—AGENTS THAT ARE TRAVELING can take small sample-case and make handsome commissions. Address O 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY STATE TO SELL Chang Chang. Everybody buys. Any one can sell. Agents clear $40 per week. 90 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR A RAPID-SELLING article; can be seen at St. Elmo Hotel, Dearborn-st. FRANK LAFFORD, General Agent for Illinois and Michigan.

WANTED—A DAILY GOVERNESS, THOROUGHly competent to teach all the English branches; best references required. Call at St. Caroline's-court, West Side, between the hours of 10 and 1.

WANTED—AN OFFICE-BOY WHO WRITES A good hand. Address, in own handwriting, stating experience, references, and salary expected, which must be small, G 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD, STEADY MEN FOR A LIGHT and immensely profitable business, requires no experience. American Novelty Company, 123 Clark-st., Room 22.

WANTED—A PARTY TO SELL GOOD, LOW-priced city lots. If he has good acquaintance he can do well. I pay big commission. Address F 53, Tribune.

WANTED—MEN OF SMALL MEANS, WILLING to work, can make $3 to $5.50 a day with Prof. Henry's non-explosive for kerosene; costs 8c and 15c; sells for 25c and 50c. RAY & CO., Room 18, 164 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—40 LABORERS AT NORTHWEST CORner State and Twenty-second-sts. DAVID L. GARD.

WANTED—100 MEN TO WORK IN KING'S COAL mines at Braidwood, Ill. Good miners can make from $4 to $6 per day. Green hands make $2.50 to $4 per day. Inquire at 418 South Canal-st., or go direct to the mines. No union men need apply. SETH TURNER, Superintendent. J. Q. H. KING, Proprietor.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girl to do general housework. Apply at 79 East Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A SERVANT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a family of three. Apply at 101 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A SMART, TIDY GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 880 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN AND Scandinavian girl for general housework in a private family at 21 North Curtis-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY AT Hyde Park, a first-class cook, washer, and ironer. Apply with references at 446 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work. Apply at 150 North Halsted-st., up-stairs.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD DRESSMAKERS, AT 763 Wabash-av.

WANTED—10 GOOD DRESSMAKERS AND CARpet-sewers, one to cut, fit, and trim; come prepared to work. 105 East Indiana-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—NURSERY-GIRL, TO TAKE CARE OF infant. Apply from 9 to 12 o'clock, at 631 Michigan-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FEW LADIES CAN FIND A GOOD paying business for the winter by calling at Room 18, 164 East Randolph-st. MRS. PALMER.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOUSES—3 STONE-FRONT HOUSES, West Adams-st., cheap to good tenants; 12 rooms each.
Furnished house on Warren-av.
Furnished house on Indiana-av., near Twenty-third-st.
545 Hurlbut-st., near Lincoln Park.
Upper part of house on Robey-st., 6 rooms.
Cottage on Twenty-sixth-st., suitable for two families.
6 rooms on Tyler-st., near Hoyne.
212 Buddan-st., $25 per month.
F. EVANS & CO., 130 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT—DWELLING 477 HUBBARD-ST., CORner of Ashland-av., cheap. W. WALLER, Room 2, 236 State-st.

TO RENT—A NEW 1½-STORY FRAME COTTAGE, 68 North Lincoln-st., near Fulton. Apply at 103 South Lincoln-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 1330 State-st. Inquire at 169 Archer-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE 1496 PRAIRIE-av., 7 rooms, in good condition; rent, $40 per month. Inquire at 1494, next door.

TO RENT—HOUSE 9 ROOMS, 113 NORTH PAULIna-st.; gas, marble mantel, in good order. Apply to owner, 109½ North Paulina-st., up stairs. Only $35.

TO RENT—TWO COTTAGES, SOUTH DEARBORN-st., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts., cheap. Apply to JOHN H. ROBERTS 151 Monroe-st., Room 13.

TO RENT—THE FRAME DWELLING NO. 118 WEST Washington-st., comprising 13 rooms, with brick basement, and heated by furnace, very suitable for a nice boarding-house; will rent low. J. M. WILLIAMS, 110 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—541 ARCHER-AV., FOUR BLOCKS WEST of Halsted-st., a large 2-story house, with barn and large lot, suitable for boarding-house, saloon, and grocery store; will be rented cheap to a good tenant. There is in the house, and for sale cheap if required, a number of beds, bedding, and stoves, with kitchen and saloon furniture and fixtures. Apply at 301 Canal-st., corner Harrison.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH ALL MODern improvements; good location, convenient to cars, on West Side. For particulars, address P 64, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FURNISHED HOUSE, 8 rooms, on Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st.; very reasonable to a No. 1 tenant. GILBERT & GIVINS, 58 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP TO A GOOD TENANT, five new marble-front residences of ten rooms each; first-class in every respect; never occupied; Nos. 596, 598, 600, 610, and 612 Van Buren-st., just west of Ashland-av. Also a fine residence with large grounds, southeast corner Park-av. and Oakley-st. I will give long leases at panic prices. CARTER H. HARRISON, 88 East Washington-st.

TO RENT — VERY CHEAP — FIRST FLOOR 181 South Jefferson-st., 6 rooms, $20; 5-roomed cottage 70 Fourth-st., $15; two-story house 14 Irving-place, $20. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 416 WARREN-AV.; NO. 47 HAMILton-av.; No. 1003 Madison-st.; No. 550 Madison-st. GEO. D. PEASE, 90 Clark-st., Room 28.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—SUITES OF ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping; gas, water, and water-closets with each; in Thompson's Block, West Madison-st.; will rent either in suites of 3 or 6 rooms; also a number of cottages. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 329 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—155 AND 157 EAST WASHINGTON-ST., near Chamber of Commerce, elegantly furnished rooms, very cheap; also one unfurnished room on third floor. Apply at Room 37.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF THREE OR FOUR UNfurnished rooms; also one furnished room, at 255 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, AT $20 A MONTH, AT 136 West Jackson-st. Inquire up-stairs, or 349 Fifth-av. JAMES LOMAX.

TO RENT—CHEAP—BEAUTIFUL SUITES OF TWO to ten rooms at $3 to $4 per room for housekeeping, in new brick building, cor. Lake-st. and Western-av. MUSSELWHITE.

TO RENT—A LARGE, SINGLE ROOM WITH fine closets, gas, hot and cold water; also a barn. References required. 483 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ONE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, to a couple, with or without board; water in the room, and marble washstands. House has all modern conveniences, furnace included; $16 per week; private family. 796 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A SMALL SUITE OF UNFURNISHED rooms for man and wife for housekeeping, in block No. 180 East Adams-st. S. S. JONES, Room 24.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, AT THE Tuis House, 48 West Randolph-st., by day, week, or month; single rooms 50 cents per day.

TO RENT—ROOMS ON SECOND, THIRD, AND fourth floors of building 178 to 184 South Water-st., corner of LaSalle, suitable for offices or sleeping rooms; rent reasonable to the right parties. T. G. BOWLES, Room 1, No. 178 South Water-st.

TO RENT—SOME WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, with or without board, with all modern improvements, at reasonable rates; pleasant location; also a good barn. No. 204 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED AND UNFURnished rooms; rent to suit the times; transients accommodated. Room 43, 10 and 12 Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS CHEAP, ALSO suite for housekeeping, only one flight stairs; cooking stove and all complete. 149 East Monroe-st. Inquire on third floor.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—LARGE STORE, 145 TWENTY-SECOND-st., near Wabash-av.; rent, $1,200 per annum. Apply to H. R. MARBLE, Room 6, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE ROOMS on West Side, for housekeeping, by a gentleman and wife. Address this day if possible, S 27, Tribune office.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—LILLIE REES LEFT Haven School on Wednesday, Nov. 19, about 11 o'clock a. m., and has not been seen since. Had on brown gingham dress, plaited waist, striped red and black stockings, laced calf-skin bootees, woolen hood, and water-proof cloak; is 14 years old, and is very stoutly built. Any information regarding her will be thankfully received by her ...

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, AS A good bookkeeper and cashier, and will accept any position and small pay. Address S 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS collector, and to make himself generally useful. Satisfactory references given, and moderate salary only expected. Please address A 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT ACCOUNtant of large experience desires an engagement with a wholesale house to take charge of the accounts, correspondence, settlements, and collections, or to assist therein. Can furnish the highest references as to character and capacity. Moderate salary only expected at commencement. Address G 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has an extended business experience; is a good correspondent, and a member of the Chicago Board of Trade; views moderate; references if desired, unexceptional. B 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO HOTEL MEN—BY A man well versed in the business, as clerk, in city or country; also wife as housekeeper (if desired). Best city references. Address C 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TRAVELING SALESman who has a good trade established in Northern Iowa and Minnesota; prefers a full line of groceries. Can give good city references. Address B, 86 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, IN dry goods store; several years' experience; good references; salary very low. Address, for 3 days, B 91, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GARDENER; HAS the highest references for forced grapes and other fruits. Also flowers always taken first premiums; best of vegetables. Address M 19, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF EXPErience in the grain and flour trade, as traveling for a grain commission house, or would take charge at a grain shipping point or of a mill. Good city references given and required. Address where an interview can be had, Q 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT, well-educated young man, where he can make a livelihood learning a useful business. Best references. Address 671 Fulton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN FOR BOARD and lodging, to attend to a furnace and do some work about the house. Apply at No. 998 South State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN GIRLS to do general housework. References given. Please call at 529 Wentworth-av., Saturday and Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work. Inquire at 160 Wesson-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, as housekeeper. Home an object more than salary. Address HOUSEKEEPER, 773 Wabash-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, OR second work and seamstress. Good references. Call at 1560 State-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—300 FEET OF NO. 1 PROPERTY, east front, corner Michigan-av. and Forty-first-st.; will take an improved farm within 80 miles of Chicago for same.
150 feet on Wabash-av., corner Fortieth-st.; will trade for farm.
Also some fine lots at South Englewood, on Vincennes-av., in exchange for other good property.
GILBERT & CALDWELL, 206 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—PARTIES DESIRING TO EXchange unincumbered city property for goods now in season, and warranting ready sale, may address S 21, Tribune office, giving full particulars of location and price.

TO EXCHANGE—A DOUBLE HOUSE AND LOT, worth $9,000, for good, inside, unincumbered lot, at its cash value. HILL & BLISS, 94 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-RATE DRIVING horse, fast and gentle. Will take dry-goods, clothing, etc., etc. Address F 56, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE—SITUATE ON North and South Sides; value, about $15,000; unimproved and unincumbered; to exchange, with cash, for improved or unimproved real estate. Will assume incumbrance and pay difference in cash. BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., No. 7 Hawley Building, southwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A GOOD FARM, CLEAR OF incumbrance, 50 feet, with improvements, on Thirty-seventh-st., near Vincennes-av.; beautiful grove property. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., Room 13, 94 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE — FOR IMPROVED CHICAGO property, a fine farm of 160 acres in Kansas, close to railroad, in best county in State. Will assume light incumbrance, or pay it in a little money on a good trade. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., Room 13, 94 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A VERY DESIRABLE 4-STORY and basement stone-front store, in the heart of the business district; light incumbrance; owner must have $5,000 or $6,000 cash, balance will be taken in good country real estate or Iowa lands. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., Room 13, 94 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED BUSINESS PROPerty, North Side, for farm near Cook County, or unincumbered city property. GEORGE D. PEASE, 90 Clark-st., Room 28.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT AT EVANSton, or lots at South Evanston, for a lumber-vessel. MOSHER & DECOUDERS, Evanston, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—I HAVE A FINE SIX-SEAT LANdau which I will trade for a No. 1 buggy, four-seat single-horse buggy, or carriage. Address G 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—ABOUT $100 WORTH OF READY-made clothing (men's wear) in exchange for Howe or Victor sewing-machine, new. Address Room 1, 8 Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A 160 ACRE FARM AND 3 TOWN LOTS FREE TO each member of new colony; no irrigation; fare only $18. Call or address H. B. STEVENS, 169 East Madison-st.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted. All work requiring an expert solicited by WEBB, Accountant, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 864 State-st.

GRAND CONCERT AND CLAM-CHOWDER lunch this Saturday evening, at 330 South Clark-st.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE—A PROMInent citizen disappeared Thursday morning from his place of business on Sixteenth-st. Any information regarding his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his devoted wife.

PARTNERSHIP — WANTED TO INVEST, AS active partner, in a well-located, paying, legitimate business in the city, about $2,000. Undoubted references given and required. Call upon or address for four days, J. M., Room 19, 84 and 86 LaSalle-st.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing, by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 377 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WANTED—LABORING MEN, MECHANICS, AND all men not too proud to wear good, new, and warm overcoats, pants, and jackets, to know they can be had very cheap at the Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., wholesale or retail.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE BUSINESS CHANCE FOR A MAN WITH from $1,500 to $2,000 to step into a good manufacturing business (articles staple); large city trade established, all C. O. D.; profits over 100 per cent. All I need is a good man and a little money. Best of references. Call at No. 7 South Jefferson-st. Machinery all in first-class running order.

AN ESTABLISHED ELECTRO GOLD, SILVER, and nickel-plating business for sale, with solutions, tubs, burnishers, batteries, and instructions. Address F 46, Tribune office.

CIGAR STAND FOR SALE. THE BEST PAYING business in the city. Address E 91, Tribune office.

DRUG-STORE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE CHEAP. A bargain. H. M. GOOD, Aledo, Mercer County, Ill.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, IN A TOWN OF 16,000 inhabitants, within 100 miles of Chicago; stock, $5,000, and could be reduced to $4,000, to suit purchaser. Address S 17, Tribune office.

MEAT MARKET AND FIXTURES COMPLETE for sale. Good location; terms easy. Apply at FINLEY & WOODRUFF'S office, Room 47, 137 South Clark-st.

ONE OF THE MOST ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED, marble floor, finely-frescoed, centrally-located oyster-houses in the United States for sale, with thirty finely-furnished rooms attached. This house is, without doubt, the finest one of its kind, and will be sold at a bargain. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply to A. H. MILLS, Room 14, corner of Clark and Washington-sts., Reaper Block.

ONE OF THE LARGEST AND FINEST BILLIARD halls in the city, doing a fine business, for sale; good reasons given for selling. Address U 79, Tribune office.

STOCK, CONSISTING OF GROCERIES AND liquors, for sale cheap for cash, and store for rent, at 212 Polk-st., corner Morgan.

THE BEST-PAYING PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY IN the city for sale. For particulars, call at, or address, 156 State-st. CHARLES W. STEVENS.

$200 TO $250 WILL BUY HALF INTEREST IN a business that will pay that to two monthly. Room 19, 145 South Clark-st.

$10,000 CASH WILL BUY HALF INTEREST in a gents' furnishing business paying $10,000 per annum; stock on hand, $18,000; $20,000 and $3,500, two of the finest business chances in America—manufacturing—pays 300 per cent, in successful operation; $500 will buy half interest in a jobbing business paying $500 a month, over $1,000 stock on hand. 12 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

$15,000 WILL PURCHASE HALF-INTEREST in a hotel just opening, guaranteed to pay $18,000 per annum. Address A 81, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—A NEW 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIano; very cheap for cash. Purchaser please call and see at 63 South Clark-st.

PIANOS TO RENT OR FOR SALE AT PANIC prices; best bargains in the city. N. GOOLD & SON., Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT—THE BEST in market. Repairing and tuning at the Chicago Piano Factory. One full grand at a sacrifice at 349 East Randolph-st., by J. PRESTON.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans. We make renting a specialty. WM. H. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

300 PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE AT A great reduction for cash; also for rent or sale on installments. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st., near Adams.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DARK BLUE ARMY CLOTH by the yard or piece at the Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—WHOLESALE OR RETAIL—UNITED States overcoats, jackets, pants, dress-coats, woolen blankets, rubber ponchos, horse blankets, etc., at Government Goods Depot, Nos. 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS TICKETS TO ST. LOUIS, $9 each; also tickets for two to Omaha for $20. Inquire at 149 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—A GOOD MILCH COW, YOUNG AND gentle; very low. Apply at 880 Wabash-av. ...

BILLIARDS.

Close of the National Three-Ball Tournament.

Two Play-Off Games to Decide the Ownership of First and Fourth Prizes.

J. Dion Defeated by Daly---Ubassy Badly Beaten by Garnier.

How, When, and Where the Five Prizes Will Be Distributed.

The billiard tournament is ended. The play-off games to decide the ties for first and fourth prizes between Ubassy and Garnier, and Joseph Dion and Maurice Daly, respectively, came off last evening before an immense audience, and all that now remains to be done is to distribute the gifts to the successful contestants. This will be done at Foley's billiard-hall at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Albert Garnier, of New York, will receive the first prize, $1,000; Francois Ubassy will receive the second, $750; Cyrille Dion, of New York, will receive the third, $550; Maurice Daly, of New York, will receive the fourth, $450; Joseph Dion, of New York, will receive the fifth, $350; George Slosson, John Bessunger, and Peter Snyder, all of Chicago, will receive nothing. The following is an account of the deciding games last evening:

JOSEPH DION AND MAURICE DALY.

These two experts, having played a tie for the fourth prize in the tournament, began, at 7:30 p. m., a final game to decide the proprietorship thereof. Mr. Al Smith was the referee. Though Daly had been pretty badly beaten on the previous day by the same Dion, he was the favorite in the betting at considerable odds, the majority of those interested in billiards being of the opinion that his defeat was accomplished more by luck than by skill. His play at the commencement of the game certainly justified this conclusion. It was as clever as any that the tournament had developed. Dion won the lead, but, as usual, the first few innings were barren of points. In the fifth, however, Daly began to show his strength, starting off with a well-made run of 41, to which he added runs of 26, 49, and 38 in rapid succession. He was now 173 to 46, and appeared to have an easy victory before him, as his opponent was playing only a mediocre game. After his run of 38, Daly ceased for several innings to play well, experiencing one of those spells of bad luck with which nearly every player has to contend in a match. Dion, according to custom, picked up at this stage, and put together a fine run of 66, which was made by delicate nursing on the rail. This put his score at 114 to 180. Nothing further of moment transpired until the twentieth inning, when Daly managed by hard work to get in a run of 37, the majority of which were made by hard shots. Dion followed right on his heels with 13 and 42, his ability to nurse being again a valuable auxiliary. Two innings afterward a brilliant run of 21 turned him on his third string, the call being 205 to 238 for Daly. In the twenty-seventh inning Daly ran 31 in capital style, and thereby regained something of his lost lead. During the next few innings the game dragged, neither player helping himself along toward the end to any considerable extent. In the thirty-fourth inning Daly eclipsed his previous efforts with a magnificent run of 61, which placed him at 349 to 223. This run and a subsequent one of 28 had a very bad effect on Joseph's playing, and it may be said with considerable truth that he cut a very poor figure in the latter end of the game, which was won by Daly in the forty-second inning. Following is the score:

J. Dion—4, 5, 0, 2, 6, 0, 8, 0, 5, 9, 3, 3, 2, 66, 0, 8, 1, 0, 0, 5, 13, 42, 0, 1, 21, 1, 1, 4, 3, 11, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 6, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0. Total, 236.

Daly—2, 0, 3, 0, 41, 0, 26, 7, 6, 1, 49, 38, 7, 9, 1, 0, 0, 1, 4, 37, 0, 0, 6, 0, 0, 6, 31, 3, 1, 0, 1, 0, 8, 61, 2, 6, 0, 28, 1, 3, 6, 5. Total, 400.

Averages—Dion, 5.46; Daly, 9.22.

Time of game—Two hours.

UBASSY AND GARNIER

were then introduced, and the closing game of the tournament was begun. The contest was to decide who should possess the first prize, the players having won an even number of games in the regular series, and was, therefore, watched with eager interest by the immense audience. Mr. Smith continued to act as referee. Garnier won the lead, and was loudly applauded when he counted from the lay-off. He made 2 points and took his seat. Ubassy followed with 3, the last one of which was made by a scratch. Garnier, in the next inning, accumulated 18 through good play. From that point to the latter half of the eighth inning the game was a ridiculously poor one, both players missing simple shots that the veriest tyro could have made without astonishing himself in the least. They seemed to be in mortal dread of each other. In the inning mentioned Ubassy made 22, but missed when he had the balls in splendid position, and Garnier, therefore, benefited by his skill, but only a little, however. He froze on his second shot, and missed after making his third. Ubassy slipped up, Garnier followed suit, and then the former made 13, missing an easy shot and leaving the balls in a heap for his opponent a second time. He failed again to take advantage of the break, and the game continued to be as dull and uninteresting as ever. Garnier at this time was playing much poorer than his antagonist, though the latter was by no means up to his mark. A run of 11 by the old man in the thirteenth inning rather relieved the prevailing monotony, and a run of 33 in his next did much to dispel it. He exhibited fine round-the-table play in the inning, and might have kept on indefinitely but for a miss of short cushion draw. He was now 102 to Garnier's 40, but the latter materially reduced the lead in the sixteenth inning by a run of 32, which was a mixture of good and bad play throughout. His nervousness was exhibited when he permitted the balls to freeze at the most critical portion of the run. The game then relapsed into absolute wretchedness, in which state it continued for several innings. It seemed for a time as if the hearts of the players were in their mouths. In the twenty-first inning Ubassy, after making 16 and getting the balls together, missed a simple follow shot, and left behind him a position which Garnier, for a wonder, improved with consummate skill for 71 points. He was now on his second string, and 156 to 134. In Ubassy's half of the same inning a claim of no count was made, and allowed after he had made 3, though a majority of the audience was positive that a carom had been made. Ubassy lost his temper and threw down his cue, but his better judgment prevailed, and he went on with the game. The audience exhibited considerable feeling in his favor, but Mr. Smith should not be blamed for his decision. Undoubtedly he could not see the shot from where he sat, and he simply ruled according to his judgment in the matter. Garnier made 17 from the leave. The next inning developed nothing strange. In the succeeding one, however, Ubassy ran 29, and left another position for his opponent, which resulted in a run of 14. Ubassy made 9, and in the twenty-sixth inning Garnier, in a run of 19, turned on his third string, the score being 206 to 177. Three innings later Ubassy got around the corner, and was 200 to 220, a run of 17 doing the business. In the very next inning he made 42, his highest in the game thus far, and went ahead once more. The run was ended by an unfortunate kiss in a difficult round-the-table shot, and from the way in which the balls laid Garnier speedily brought them together, and manipulated them for 63, many splendid shots for position being made during the run. This put him in the van again, and he still further increased his lead by well-executed runs of 9, 23, and 10 in the thirty-third, thirty-fourth, and thirty-fifth innings, all of which contributed to put him at 325 to 262. From this time forward the old man seemed to take no interest in the game, and played very poorly. The contrary was the case with Garnier, who kept knocking out double-figure runs in nearly every inning. He finally won the game in the forty-first inning, defeating Ubassy badly. Following is the score:

Garnier—2, 18, 3, 6, 0, 2, 2, 2, 3, 0, 4, 0, 2, 2, 2, 32, 0, 9, 8, 0, 2, 71, 17, 0, 14, 19, 1, 2, 5, 6, 63, 0, 9, 23, 10, 0, 0, 13, 31, 20, 12. Total, 400.

Ubassy—3, 1, 1, 2, 5, 1, 1, 22, 0, 13, 4, 5, 11, 33, 5, 1, 1, 0, 9, 0, 16, 3, 2, 29, 9, 6, 0, 0, 17, 42, 1, 9, 6, 1, 3, 12, 2, 1, 13, 3. Total, 292.

Averages—Garnier, 9.31; Ubassy, 7.12.

Time of game—Two hours.

Prairie Fires.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette, Nov. 20.

West of Atchison, for the past three days, the elements of heaven and earth—the wind and the fire—seemed to have combined, and have swept down farms, farm-houses, stock, and even leaped in madness upon the railroads and left them in ruins. Along the Santa Fe Road the very air is dark with cinders, and the fires continue to sweep on like demons in search of revenge.

The Atchison *Champion* says:

"On the line of the Central Branch the road did not fare so well. We can get no advices of the damage done to private citizens, but it is doubtless terrible. Over 5 miles of the road has been utterly destroyed and five bridges burned entirely up. For three days there has been no train, and none is expected until to-night. This new disaster will tell fearfully upon the new settlers in the Arkansas and Blue Valleys."

MAYSVILLE, Kan., Nov. 18.—On Sunday last, near Vermillion Station, a praire fire swept down with great force, burning in its march about two miles of railroad, so that the trains were delayed. They now run from Waterville as far as Frankfort. There has been no train over the road since Saturday. Passengers arrived here to-day by hack. It is rumored that Frankfort is burned, but this needs confirmation. The storm is still raging.

There is a report just received that two houses on Mission Creek were destroyed, the inmates barely escaping with their lives. In addition to this loss the barns were burned, together with a large amount of grain, it is also stated that a large amount of live-stock perished in the flames.

At Oketa, Neb., a Mr. Ward lost everything he had. Mr. Parks, a prominent farmer here, informs us that his cribs, which were filled with grain, have been destroyed; he also lost a lot of rail fence and his barns, which were very large. He estimates his loss at $800.

The fire originated from sparks from a passing locomotive.

CRIME.

The Murderer Sharkey Not Yet Recaptured—An Escape Skillfully Planned and Successfully Executed—Examination of Persons Supposed to Have Aided the Prisoner.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Sharkey has thus far successfully eluded the police. Those quarters of the city in which he escaped, where a convict would be likely to find concealment, have been diligently searched, but to no effect. It is believed that he is still hiding here somewhere. His plans were excellently formed, and they have been carried out very skillfully. A boy rushed into Superintendent Matsell's office to-day, and informed him that on Wednesday last, while watching the steamship Minnesota as she was leaving the dock for her outward trip, he heard a man cry out "good-bye, Sharkey," and that the person on board the vessel replied to the greeting. On being asked to describe the looks of the latter individual he did so; but it was so unlike Sharkey that no faith is placed in the story. But to provide against the possibility of missing a clue, a telegram was sent to the English police requesting them to search the Minnesota on her arrival.

Maggie Jordan, Mrs. Allen, and Lawrence Phillips, who are confined in the Tombs on a charge of aiding Sharkey to escape, were arraigned this morning before Justice Bixby, in the Tombs Police Court. A complaint from Warden Johnson was first read. It sets forth that the deponent is informed that, previous to Sharkey's escape, Maggie Jordon and Mrs. Allen were in front of his cell, talking with him, and that Maggie Jordan opened the door, saying, as she did so, "All right." Whereupon a person wearing woman's clothes came out of the cell, to whom Maggie Jordan gave one of the passes which give the holder authority to pass in and out of the Prison. The deponent also affirms that Keepers Edward Falconer, Lawrence Phillips, and Richard Neunan allowed Sharkey to leave the prison, knowing that it was he whom they were passing.

August Kessler, a prisoner confined in the cell opposite that in which Sharkey was incarcerated, makes an affidavit, which was also read, corroborating the statements made in Johnson's complaint.

In response to a question as to her plea, Maggie Jordan said: "I am not guilty, and don't desire an examination." She was recommitted to answer to the charge in the Court of General Sessions, her bail being fixed at $10,000. Mrs. Allen and Keeper Philips also pleaded not guilty, and demanded an examination, which was set down for to-morrow. Maggie Jordan is said to express openly her joy at her friend's escape, and to emphasize these assertions with horrible oaths. Mrs. Allen declares that she is a victim of circumstances, and innocent of having aided Sharkey in escaping.

LATER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—It is rumored to-night that the District Attorney's officers have recaptured Sharkey, and hold him, without the knowledge of the police.

Knocked Down and Fatally Injured—Convicts Sentenced.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Nov. 21.—Charles Moeller, a prominent German citizen of South Saginaw (now consolidated with this city), died very suddenly at 10 o'clock last night. He came home the previous evening with his face cut up and bloody,—stating that he had been knocked down on the street,—retiring to bed, from which he never arose.

In the Circuit Court to-day, the following prisoners were sentenced to terms in the State Penitentiary: William Levin, burglary, three years and six months; Frank Tuft, larceny of a watch, two years; James Mills, burglary and larceny, five years; Edward Wilcox, burglary, one year and six months; George Chase, larceny, two years and six months; Aug. H. Huff, forgery, six months.

Further Deficit Suspected in the Accounts of the New York State Treasury.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Additional particulars of the suppressed report of the accountant who lately examined the condition of the State Treasury, shows the grossest mismanagement of the State finances; and the publication of the contents of the report by the *Tribune* of this city has created the utmost consternation in Albany among the officials there. The very worst practices which in the City Treasury made Tweed's frauds possible prevailed in the State Treasury Department; and it is well understood that Phelps' stealings were not the only losses it has lately suffered.

Attack Upon Men Left in Charge of a Georgetown, Col., Mine by a Party of Claimants—One of the Keepers Killed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 21.—For several weeks past the main lode at Georgetown has been in litigation, and yesterday the jury in the case, unable to agree, were discharged. About midnight a party of thirteen armed men approached the mine and fired upon the two men in charge, instantly killing Hibbard M. Carroll, formerly of Dubuque, Iowa. The other watchman escaped. The assailants were arrested to-day by the Sheriff, and placed in jail, to await the result of the Coroner's examination.

The Defalcation in Pittsburgh—How a Man May Steal $175,000 and Yet Be Retained in Office.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 21.—The defalcation of Robert Finney, of the Boatman's and Eureka Insurance Companies, of this city, foots up the sum of $175,000, and extends back over a period of several years. The Boards of Directors of the two Companies have not acted on Finney's resignation, and still keep him in their employ, having confidence in him sufficient to believe he will make good all deficiencies. The action creates considerable comment and much severe criticism.

The Oughton Murder Trial in Ottawa, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 21.—Up to the hour of adjournment this evening eleven jurors had been selected in the Circuit Court to try George Oughton for the alleged murdering of Edward Murphy, the Court having been occupied a day and a half in filling the jury, and having secured eleven. It is expected that the twelfth man will be agreed upon at an early hour in the morning. This case continues to be very exciting, the court-room having been crowded with anxious spectators all day.

Attempted Assassination.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 21.—Mr. Harry Campbell, while returning to his home last night, was waylaid by some unknown man, who drew a revolver and snapped at Campbell twice, missing fire both times. Campbell, fortunately, made good his escape from his would-be assassin.

Not Guilty.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Nov. 21.—The jury in the trial of the Cononers for the murder of Deputy Sheriff Stewart returned a verdict to-day of not guilty.

Indictments Found in New York Against Inspectors of Election.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The Grand Jury has found indictments against a number of Inspectors of Election for violation of the Election laws, and against other people whose action on election day has excited much comment.

Acquitted of the Murder of Dr. Chamberlin.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 21.—S. Clase, who was indicted by the Grand Jury of Mason County for the murder of Dr. Chamberlin, about a year ago, was acquitted to-day at Havana, Ill., there being no evidence to convict.

Pickings and Stealings of Men Employed in the United States Arsenal at Gray's Ferry, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 21.—Capt. Rogers, of the United States Arsenal at Gray's Ferry, appeared before Ald. R. Smith this morning, charging two employes of the packing-department at the Arsenal with larceny. A search of their houses resulted in the finding of a quantity of tenting-linen, blue flannel, army-stockings and gloves, etc. The extent of their operations may be surmised from the fact that a large-sized furniture-van was almost insufficient to remove the goods. There are 150 men employed at the Arsenal, and few of them fail to help themselves when opportunity offers.

A Ku-Klux Murderer Acquitted.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 21.—The trial of John Onan, in the Owen County Circuit Court, charged with aiding the Ku-Klux and killing the negro Wilson last July and burning his house, has just concluded, resulting in the acquittal of Onan of the charge of murder, and his being held on the charge of arson. One hundred Ku-Klux were present during the trial, and the proceedings were bent to suit their wishes, in face of positive proof of the guilt of the prisoner. Parties present state that the trial was very unfair. Two more Ku-Klux will be tried on the same charge.

New York Criminal Matters.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Stephen Albert Smith was arrested here yesterday for forgeries committed in London. He was found in a Front street house, where he had obtained employment through the agency of the Young Men's Christian Association.

James H. Ingersoll, known as the "ring chair-maker," was arrested by the Sheriff last night, the officer believing that he intended to leave the city. He has been committed to the Tombs to await trial, being unable to give bail.

The Nathan Murder.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Cale Gunning, the well-known burglar, was to-day taken from the Penitentiary, where he has just completed a six-months' term, and locked up at the police headquarters, on a charge complicity in the Nathan murder, preferred by John T. Irving. Irving implicated both Gunning and Daniel Kelly in the murder, by stating that the former killed Nathan while Kelly and he were waiting in the house. It is also stated that Kelly is under arrest.

A Farmer Robbed of $1,400.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 21.—Joseph Gillespie, a farmer of Washington Township, Marion County, was robbed of $1,400 last Friday evening. He had gathered up the money from different parties owing him, and then went home, arriving at 11 o'clock in the evening. He let down the bars, led his horse through, and turned to put up the bars, when he was accosted by three men, who presented a revolver, rifled his pockets, and then fled.

Murder and Suicide.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 21.—Fritz Roehler, aged 27 years, shot Mary Bose, aged 17, while in an oyster-saloon, this evening, and then shot himself. They had been keeping company for some time, and Mary had informed Roehler that she was about to enter a convent.

Charged with an Attempt to Defraud Insurance Companies.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 21.—A. C. Goss, a brother of W. H. Goss, was arrested to-day, charged with conspiring with William E. Udderzook and others to defraud insurance companies out of $25,000.

Charged with Robbing the Mails.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 21.—Elam Smith, route agent on the Mississippi Central, was brought here to-day from Jackson by a Deputy United States Marshal, charged with robbing the mails. He is from Chicago.

The Conviction of Tweed.

From the New York Herald, Nov. 20.

Long before 10 o'clock, the hour fixed for the reopening of the court, a large and eager crowd filled the Oyer and Terminer Court room. At a few minutes to 10 Tweed's quintriumvirate of counsel made their appearance and took their accustomed seats. A moment or two after, Mr. Tweed, accompanied by his son, Richard M. Tweed; his private secretary, Mr. Dewey, and Mr. Eggleston, the law-partner of "young Dick," came into the ante-room. The great ex-"Boss" looked as bright as though he had just come from a Turkish bath, and nodded smilingly to the hosts of friends greeting him on every side. Whisking off his overcoat, he took a seat by his counsel, whose jaded looks were in striking contrast with his own, and, after exchanging morning greetings with them, chatted away, seemingly in the most agreeable mood imaginable. . . . . In ten minutes the jury came into Court again. The spectators, in their eagerness, rose in their seats. Again on the jury was centred every eye. Judge and counsel looked in the same direction with almost equal interest. Tweed scanned each face and each eye.

"Gentlemen, have you agreed upon a verdict?" again asked Mr. Sparks.

"We have," answered the foreman—two monosyllabic words the effect of which upon that intently eager crowd can only be imagined and certainly cannot be described.

"How say you—is William M. Tweed guilty or not guilty?"

"Guilty!"

"Of what?"

"On the whole four of the counts."

"You say you find him guilty on the first, second, third, and fourth counts, and also on the 113th to the 216th counts inclusive?" pursued the Clerk.

"We do," answered the foreman. "We find him guilty on all the Keyser, Garvey, and Davidson counts."

Mr. Sparks then made out the verdict in the proper form, giving the numbers of the various counts on the warrant under which the jury convicted.

"As to the residue of the counts, you find him not guilty?" asked the Judge.

"Not guilty," answered the foreman. . . . .

It was to very many persons in the Court—by the way, there was not one lady present to even give the great corruptionist a solacing smile—a most significant moment as the burly figure of Brennan stooped down to the side of the bench, and, looking in the face of the inflexible Judge Davis, whispered a few moments to His Honor, and the magistrate then assenting, Sheriff Brennan picked his way with great difficulty through the crowded court to the side of the doomed and convicted man who was to soon fill a felon's cell. Sitting near Tweed on the left hand was Richard Tweed, the brother of the accused, an aged, white-haired, and white-bearded man, with the same prominent and marked Jewish features that are noticeable in all the male members of the Tweed family, both young and old. Richard Tweed seemed greatly moved at the disgrace put upon his brother, whom he has always looked upon as one who could, like Archimedes, move the world if he chose, and now none were so poor as to do him reverence. Closer in the circle sat young Bill Tweed, or "General" William H. Tweed, who was made, it is said, a "General" in the militia and a member of the Bar on the same day, and, two weeks after being made a member of the Bar, was made an Assistant District-Attorney for the good County of New York. This young man is a dark-visaged person with side whiskers, and has the name of a good-natured young fellow about town. His eyes were red with weeping, and he seemed overwhelmed with the disaster which had befallen his father. Behind the prisoner sat his son-in-law, Ambrose Maginnis, of New Orleans, whose bridal hour had been crowned with bushels of diamonds, and silks, and purple, and fine linen, that outshone "the wealth of Ormus and of Ind." Maginnis was crying, and his face betokened real sorrow at the doom of the false public servant. At the right of Tweed sat Charley Lawrence, formerly a speculator in the ballet business, and who was now up to his ears in a business of a far more serious nature. He wore glasses, and looked at Judge Davis appealingly, but that face was like the face of a rock set against a storm. These people were the special guard of Tweed, and they seemed to think, from the expressions which flitted to and fro uneasily in their countenances, that the conviction was a most incredible thing to their minds.

Tweed himself seemed struck with dismay, and terror shone from every line of his large and usually jolly features. His face blanched as his old political companion, a man whom he had led in many a ward and General Committee struggle, placed his hand on his shoulder—the hand of the law—and asked him if he was ready. Tweed tried to smile, but the attempt was a failure, and he blanched like a sunflower in the rain as he nodded his head that he was ready, and Sheriff Brennan, warrant in hand—or rather commitment in hand—beckoned to his deputy, Shields, who had been deeply interested in the drama. And now there is a hum, almost amounting to a low roar, and Tweed, the great plunderer, ex-prince of politics, proprietor of palaces, diamonds, and who was at one time in command of 16,000 retainers, rose to go forth in the stern grasp of the law. Passage was made slowly, and the numerous bands of Tweed sympathizers gave way on either side,—Tweed and his friends passing into an adjoining room. The doors were shut to with a bang to prevent a rush upon the prisoner, who disappeared.

Then a small group gathered in the little ante-chamber, and Richard Tweed shook hands with his brother and said to him:

"I guess it will be all right in the end?"

"I hope so, I am sure," said the convicted ex-potentate of the buried Ring.

Then the Sheriff and his deputies went out to get a carriage, and to delude the swaying and excited crowd into the belief that Tweed was going out by another door than that by which he really was to leave. Then mass after mass of people poured out and through the immense Court-House,—one of the few monuments of Tweed's plunder in this city. Down the rotunda they rushed, and out into Chambers street, cursing and swearing and tramping on each other. A carriage at this moment drove rapidly down Chambers street from Broadway, to within 200 feet west of the Court-House, and there stopped, the driver bringing his horses up with a jump. Sheriff Brennan came quickly from the west end of the Court-House with Tweed and Deputies Shields and Carroll, who almost ran Tweed, bulky as his frame is, into the carriage. The door was slammed to with a sharp dash, and the horses' heads were turned towards Broadway, the crowd rushing after the carriage hither and thither among the horses' feet in the direction of Stewart's marble store. The writer immediately asked Sheriff Brennan, who was proceeding in the direction of his office, where Tweed was going and to what prison he was to be consigned. The Sheriff would give no information, simply saying, "He is in my custody." The reporter then went to the Tombs, as the District-Attorney had asked that Tweed should be committed to the City Prison, as it is called. The place where Tweed really was taken was No. 85 Duane street, his old law office, where a number of his friends were in waiting, and where a comfortable lunch was in readiness to console the fallen plunderer in his misfortune. The carriage turned sharply down a side street until further pursuit was evaded, and then its bulky load was dropped and hurried into concealment. At the Tombs Warden Johnson stated that he expected Tweed to be brought there and surrendered to him, as he believed that that was the only and proper place to hold him pending sentence, and, after sentence, until a further transfer was made of his person. But, although Warden Johnson waited, Tweed came not, and when the Tombs was closed last night Tweed had not yet seen the inside of its walls. Various were the comments made as to this extraordinary conduct, by which Tweed was allowed to remain at large simply because of his money. It was not believed that Judge Davis had agreed to keep Tweed from the prison, while an ordinary malefactor would have been immediately consigned after his conviction and pending his sentence. The reporter also made strenuous inquiries at the Ludlow Street Jail to know if Tweed had been brought there, or if he would be brought there during the day. The officials at this place denied all knowledge of Tweed's whereabouts, and declared that they did not believe that Tweed would be brought to Ludlow Street Jail, as all people in such circumstances as he was placed by the law would have to go to the Tombs to await sentence. And then a visit was made to the office of the District Attorney, where the reporter saw Mr. Allen, the Assistant District-Attorney. This gentleman declared that he believed that Tweed was safely locked in the Tombs, but, when he was informed by the *Herald* reporter that he was not, he seemed dreadfully astonished, and sent a messenger three times to Sheriff Brennan to know what he had done with Tweed. The latter sent word back that Tweed was "in his custody," and further satisfaction could not be got as to his whereabouts, as it was getting late, at the District-Attorney's office. Mr. Allen stated, however, that Tweed might be punished with twenty years' imprisonment on the different counts, and stated that he had been proven guilty and convicted of 102 offences known to the law as misdemeanors.

At the Sheriff's office, the reporter was denied access to Mr. Brennan, but he saw Judson Jarvis, who saw Sheriff Brennan, and Jarvis stated that the Sheriff informed him that Tweed was "in his custody," as per arrangement with Judge Davis, and no further satisfaction could be got on this most extraordinary proceeding, which will, no doubt, cause a great sensation when fully ventilated.

TRANS-MISSOURI IRRIGATION.

The Farmers' Convention in Denver Disapprove of Memorializing Congress to Aid in a Scheme of General Irrigation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 21.—The Colorado Farmers' Union closed its annual meeting to-day, having passed numerous resolutions calling the attention of the members of the coming session of the Territorial Legislature to the necessity for the passage of certain laws which shall better guarantee some much-needed privileges to the farming community—among others, provisions by law for an extended system of irrigation. This latter is regarded as an act somewhat antagonistic in its nature to that of the Trans-Missouri Irrigating Convention, which met here about a month ago, and which provided for a memoria to Congress asking that body to give alternate sections of lands, on the arid plains, so that the proceeds of their sales would secure an extended system of irrigation. The Farmers' Union opposed this inter-State project, on the ground that they regarded it as a land-grabbing scheme; and that each State and Territory should provide for its own irrigation by taxing its own people.

DENVER.

Meeting to Secure Contributions to the Philadelphia Centennial—Finding Rich Placer Deposits.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 21.—A meeting was held in this city this morning, presided over by the Governor of this Territory, to establish a popular movement to secure the amount set apart as Colorado's contribution to the expenses attending the Centennial Celebration to be held at Philadelphia in 1876. The quota of this Territory is $10,340, and it is proposed to place the amount at $20,000, to be raised by stock subscriptions at $10 per share. A committee, consisting of one gentleman from each county, was appointed to carry out the scheme.

Quite a furore has sprung up in the vicinity of Denver during the past few days from the finding of some rich placer deposits on the Platte River, about 5 miles from here. Parties are washing out from $5 to $18 worth of gold per day to the man, and many are taking hold of this profitable employment.

RAILROAD NEWS.

The LaCrosse Bridge.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Nov. 21.—The bridge of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad across the Mississippi River will be in running order to-morrow. The river is frozen over at this point.

Transfer of Connecting Tracks at Oshkosh to the Northwestern Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Nov. 21.—Col. James Howe, General Manager of the Northwestern Road, has been here to-day arranging for the transfer of side-tracks to the Company. These tracks, 3½ miles long, extending on both sides of the river, have been owned heretofore by the Oshkosh City Railway Company, who charged a tariff of from $1 to $2 per car for all cars loaded. By this transfer the Northwestern Company takes possession of the tracks, and hereafter all cars are to be switched free of expense.

The Des Moines Valley Railroad Case.

DES MOINES, Nov. 21.—In the Des Moines Valley Railroad case, the motion to set aside the sale of the road and the removal of Smythe, the Receiver, was withdrawn. The bonds of the purchasers were transferred to the first-mortgage bondholders, and to-day the road will be turned over to John E. Henry, as the manager of the road.

THE FIRE ENGINEERS.

Recommendations of the Executive Committee on the Subject of Fire Preventives.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The Special Committee of the Chief Engineers of the several leading cities of the United States closed its session here to-day. They adopted a series of resolutions, urging the enactment of municipal ordinances for the prevention and extinguishing of fires. In one resolution they refused to recommend any fire-extinguisher now in use as thoroughly efficient. They also recommended that awards be offered for the invention of the best fire-escapes, and that the attaches of every large hotel and building be sufficiently drilled to act intelligently to prevent the rapid spread of fire until such time as the fire department should arrive. They recommended that all houses in course of construction should be inspected as each story is completed.

It was further urged that the experience of Boston and Chicago showed the necessity of having as little inflammable material as possible used in the construction of buildings, and that careful and frequent inspection should be made of all buildings in which combustible materials are stored.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

Work of the New York Association.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The Committee of Nine of the New York Cheap Transportation Association met to-night to consider the best means of forwarding the interests they have in view before the public. It was stated that the organization, though only a few weeks old, already numbers 600 members, including leading shippers to the West. B. B. Sherman is President and H. B. Claflin one of the Vice-Presidents. Among the facts stated was, that more than $10,000,000 are paid annually to railroad corporations in this State.

CASUALTIES.

Accident at the Bridge Over the Kickapoo River Near Peoria—Five Men Injured.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 21.—This evening about 5 o'clock, while some workmen engaged in putting up the iron bridge over the Kickapoo Creek, 3 miles from this city, were hoisting a span into position, a large iron-work attached to the upper double block on which the whole weight rested broke, and the huge structure fell, crashing through the trestle-work erected underneath, falling a distance of 30 feet. Five men were struck by the falling timber.

Daniel Dolich was struck by one of the cords of the span on the left groin, cutting to the bone and disemboweling him. He died in a short time.

George Foster was badly cut in the head. His wound is dangerous.

George Wagoner was hurt in the spine and back, probably fatally.

Abraham Lunnison had four ribs broken.

Earnst Leibold was cut in the face and badly bruised on the body.

A Railroad Accident Results Fatally.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Nov. 21.—William Northam, the young man who had his hand crushed while coupling cars in the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne depot, neglected to have it amputated at once, and mortification ensued. Amputation was then resorted to, but it was too late. He died at 11 o'clock this morning.

A Brother Killed by the Careless Handling of a Gun.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PIERSON, Mich., Nov. 21.—While a man named Moses Quincy was loading his gun to-day it accidentally went off, shooting his brother and inflicting a mortal wound.

WASHINGTON.

Members of Congress on their Way to the Capital.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—Vice-President Wilson will reach here about the middle of next week. It is understood that he will no longer occupy the quarters at the Washington House, at which he has put up for many years, but will select rooms in a house and locality more consonant with his present high position.

SENATOR SUMNER

writes that he will be here early next week, and that his health was never better.

SPEAKER BLAINE

was expected here yesterday, but he will probably not arrive until Monday or Tuesday next, as he purposes stopping on the way a day or so at Boston, and perhaps at Philadelphia for about a day.

OBITUARY.

James Linen, the Poet.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—James Linen, a frequent contributor to the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, and a writer of Scottish verse, died in this city yesterday, aged 60 years. He passed many years in California.

S. P. McCaddon, Iowa City.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Nov. 21.—S. P. McCaddon, an old citizen and prominent public man of this city, died, at 3 o'clock this morning, of consumption. At the last October election he was re-elected, for the fourth time, Sheriff of this county.

A Brother of Dr. Livingstone Dead.

LONDON, Nov. 22—5 a. m.—Charles Livingstone, a brother of Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer, is dead.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The alarm of fire from Box 284, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was caused by the burning out of a chimney on Leavitt street.

The St. Andrew's Society will celebrate its twenty-eighth anniversary with a grand banquet, next Monday evening, at the Sherman House.

Two boys, named Henry West and Charles Jubertz, were arrested yesterday, having in their possession a large copper boiler or tank. The property is at the Armory awaiting an owner.

Tim Moore is only 15 years old, yet he is one of the worst boys in the city. His last exploit was to steal a roll of dress-cloth, for which he was arrested and held yesterday in bail of $300.

John Hennessey, charged with robbing a man of $10 in a dance-hall on the West Side, a full account of which was given at the time in THE TRIBUNE, was yesterday sent to the Bridewell by Scully for two months.

This evening Senator York, of Kansas, "Subsidy" Pomeroy's "friend," will speak for the first time in Chicago. His subject will be "Wealth as a Political Power." The lecture will be preceded by musical selections by the Star orchestra.

At 11 o'clock this morning the Sunday-school workers of Chicago will hold a meeting in the Methodist Church Block to consider the advisability of holding a district convention. This district includes the seventeen northern counties of Illinois.

F. A. Shaw, the alleged forger, was before Justices Vant Woud and Hammill yesterday morning. The complaining witness being unable to attend, the case was continued until next Wednesday, and the prisoner remanded to jail.

The alarm of fire from Box 42, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, was caused by a small fire at No. 670 State street, occasioned by the burning of some shavings, with which the inmates were endeavoring to thaw out the ice in a water-pipe. No loss.

James Harrington and John Dolye, the two ruffians who shot Daniel Munn, the sailor, about a month ago, were yesterday brought before Banyon, who admitted them to bail of $1,500. Munn is now out of danger, and will come out of the hospital in about a week.

The Hon. George S. Boutwell, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, will deliver a lecture in the Union Park Congregational Church this evening. His subject will be "Finance and the Panic." He is an able speaker, and, as the admission is only 50 cents, the church will probably be crowded.

Yesterday evening a German girl, employed as a domestic at the South Side Briggs House, left the house under suspicious circumstances. A search in her trunk revealed the dead body of a female child, apparently about 2 days old. How it came to its death is unknown. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

Julius Fudner called his father a "pork-eating Jew," and the old gentleman had him arrested. But he relented, and told Banyon he would like to withdraw the complaint, and that Julius was a pretty good boy. Banyon was indignant that he should be made sport of in this manner, so he fined the old man and dismissed Julius.

Mollie Bounds started at Harrison street, on Thursday evening, and said she would break all the windows till she got to Adams street. She had successfully demolished two windows in the St. James, worth about $70, when she was arrested and locked up. Banyon gave Mollie three months at the Bridewell in which to calm her anger.

A man named Peter Wendell was run over by a railway-engine in the Town of Lake about noon yesterday, and almost instantly killed. The remains were removed to the late residence of the deceased, No. 133 Kossuth street. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday afternoon, at which a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

A few days ago, a hackman named William Dolin was arrested by Detective Miller on the charge of committing rape upon the person of a young girl named Kate Cahill. Yesterday Justice Scully united the prisoner to the complainant in matrimony, and, the charge being dismissed, the couple left the Court-room smiling as if the marriage was the consummation of a long courtship.

Sarah Smith is not exactly a model grand-daughter. Her grandmother appeared yesterday before Banyon, and testified that Sarah abused her, stole her money, broke open her father's trunk, and went in low, disreputable company, and that she wanted the Judge to send her somewhere. Banyon fined Sarah $100—six months at Bridewell, and her grandmother departed, saying, "You ha'n't fined her half enough."

An old man named Severance, who applied for lodging at the Union Street Station last night, told a pitiful story of a son's desertion. The old man has been a patient at Mercy Hospital for several months. Having partially recovered he was yesterday sent to the residence of his son, at the corner of Madison and Curtis streets, but a note on the door informed him that the son had vacated the house without leaving word of where he had gone. The old man was therefore left to the cold charities of strangers. His condition is very pitiful.

Edward S. Broughton, who, it is alleged, committed forgery in signing vouchers of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, was before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday. Mr. Shreve, assistant attorney of the Chicago & Alton Railway, appeared for the defendant, Mr. H. F. Wait for the Grand Trunk Railway, and District-Attorney Glover cared for the interests of the United States. A great many witnesses were examined on both sides, but the evidence elicited was of little importance. The examination will be resumed this morning at 10 o'clock.

Edward Figins is, as he told Banyon yesterday morning, "an independent Englishman," and when James O'Hara, a car-driver, demanded the necessary 5-cent piece from him for a ride, his British blood boiled with rage and he made for the Celtic Jehu, and would have made him rue the day he pulled a ribbon over the untamed steeds of an Archer avenue car had not a preserver of the public peace dropped in and arrested Edward. Banyon felt grieved to see such a spirit of combativeness as Edward evidently possessed, so he gave him a sound lecture and a fine of $10.

One of the most disgusting and shocking cases that has been heard at the Police Courts for a long time was yesterday related by Sergt. Fitzpatrick at the examination of one Thomas Brazil, who lives on Attica street, near Halsted. The officer was attracted to the house by a loud noise, and when he got there he found Brazil and a woman quarreling over the dead body of a man who was lying stretched naked on two barrels. It seems the dead man's name was George Pierson, and that he died of sheer neglect. Banyon sent Brazil to Bridewell till spring, and told the Sergeant to bring the woman down also.

Last Tuesday Justice Banyon discharged two woman named Katie Nicoolls and Lizzie Grant, who had been arrested on the complaint of a woman named Mrs. Vellier, that they were disorderly persons. In effecting their arrest, it will be remembered that they sought safety within the walls of the Union National Bank building, whither they were followed by a policeman, and captured. The irate ladies were no sooner discharged, than they swore out a warrant before Justice Doggett for the arrest of Mrs. Vellier, which was promptly executed. Mrs. Vellier was taken before Justice Daggett yesterday morning, and examined on the charge of assaulting with intent to do bodily injury, and was found guilty and fined $10.

The State of New York, the Fire Department of New York City, the citizens of Mechanicsville, N. Y., and others, have contributed to raise a superb monument to Col. Elmer E. Ellsworth. It is situated in the cemetery of Mechanicsville, and can be seen from a great distance. It is 24 feet in height, of the very best quality of Quincy granite, and the shaft finished in octagonal form. A bronze medallion of Col. Ellsworth is set into the west face of the die, while on the north side is an inscription setting forth the date of his birth and death. On the east side of the die is an extract from his last letter to his parents, and and on the south side another inscription, setting forth the contribution by the State. A shield is carved upon the front of the shaft, which is surmounted by an eagle in bronze, with outspread wings.

A Committee of Presbytery, consisting of Charles L. Thompson, J. H. Walker, C. Wisner, and W. R. Post, have been instructed to make arrangements for the organization of a Sunday-School Association of Chicago and vicinity. Such associations are in successful operation in Philadelphia and New York, and it has been thought of the utmost importance that the active workers in the Sunday-schools of Chicago should be handed together for counsel and co-operation. A meeting of pastors, superintendents, and others interested in the work will be held in the Methodist Church Block, Clark and Washington streets, on Monday evening next, for the purpose of considering plans to be submitted, and effecting an organization. J. Bennet Taylor, of Philadelphia, will be present and deliver an address on "How to Utilize the Sunday-School."

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

STETTIN, Nov. 21.—Steamship Washington, from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Arrived—Steamship St. Lawrence, from Brest, and Bremen, from Bremen.

Arrived—Steamer Deutschland, from Bremen.

PATENT FOR ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—A patent was granted ex-President Andrew Johnson to-day, for a combination plane.

A Dance at a Wake.

From the Troy Times.

A very strange proceeding occurred at a wake down town Wednesday night. It was not only strange, but it was barbarous. The deceased was a man named Kennedy, whose place of abode when he lived was somewhere in the vicinity of the corner of Hill and Washington streets. The house was small, the party was large, and refreshments were plenty, and as soon as the good cheer began to tell the party became frisky, and wanted to have a dance. The room was too small to dance in unless the corpse was removed, and there was no other room in which the body could be stored. For a time the dance was postponed, but more refreshments made the party more clamorous, and at last an attempt was made to set the body on a chair, and put it on one side of the room. This failed, and, as a last resort, the corpse was taken off the table on which it had been placed, and stood up in a corner, and the dance went on.

LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 21.—BEEVES—The market shows considerable improvement. There was an attendance to-day of a goodly number of city and country buyers and several extensive buyers from Brighton and New York, and the market presented much of its usual appearance of activity. Thursday's attendance was rather limited, composed mainly of Eastern country dealers and butchers, who purchased sparingly. The Eastern dealers were rather more liberal in their purchases, and the Brighton operators were not so exacting as for the past few weeks. Although the market this week promises to be moderately active and favorable, it will not probably prove an over-paying one. The receipts were 316 car-loads. The average quality of the stock was superior to last week, embracing a less number of common and medium-weight steers. The tone of the market is considerably stronger. Instead of buyers ruling, thus far sellers have it their own way. The sales reported indicate an advance of a full ¼c per lb, live weight; and ½c per lb on choice and extra stock.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The market continues dull, without any quotable change in prices from last week. The sales have been lighter, and have been confined to the wants of the local and Eastern country trade. A few were taken for Brighton and New York, but in numbers not sufficient to impart any life to the market. Sheep—Common to fair, 3¼@4¼c, and fair to good, 4¼@5¼c. Lambs—Common to fair, $2.50@3.50 per head, and fair to good, 6@6½c per lb.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 21.—CATTLE—Receipts, 447; shipments, 126. The inquiry was chiefly from feeders. Butchers' stock was weak. Sales of through Texan steers, av 800, were made at $1.62¼.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,406. The market is firm, and the demand active, packers taking all offerings. The extreme range is $3.40@3.45.

MARRIAGES.

AVERY—GIBB—At the residence of O. M. Butler, Esq., Chicago, on Nov. 20, by the Rev. C. D. Helmer, the Rev. Royal O. Avery, of Gloversville, N. Y., and Miss Nellie Gibb.

DEWITT—REXFORD—On Thursday, Nov. 20, by the Rev. J. W. Hanson, at the residence of the bride's parents, Blue Island, Ill., Mr. M. T. DeWitt, of Chicago, and Miss Emily L. Rexford.

DEATHS.

TONK—Edward Tonk, son of William Tonk, in his 16th year, of hepatitis.

Funeral from his parents' house, 688 North Franklin-st., near Wisconsin, on Sunday, Nov. 23, at 1:30 p. m. Friends are invited.

NORTHAM—In this city, Nov. 21, from railroad injuries, William H. Northam, son of R. R. Northam, of Aurora, Ill.

Remains to be taken to Wheaton, Ill., for interment.

MILLER—On Nov. 20, Mrs. M. A. Miller, wife of Jacob Miller, formerly M. A. O'Brien, daughter of Adelia O'Brien.

Funeral services to take place at residence, 49 Hurlbut-st., at 11 a. m. Sunday.

New York papers please copy.

WIER—In this city, Nov. 19, Emma Jane Wier, aged 9 years and 2 months.

Winterset, Ia., papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

By WILLIS, LONG & CO.,
Auctioneers and Manufacturers' Agents,
195 & 197 Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION, THIS DAY,
Commencing at 9½ a. m.,
175 Assorted Stoves,
150 Mattresses,
150 Sets Ladies' Furs,
125 Sets Harness,
100 Show Cases,
1,000 Yards Carpet,
And a large assortment of
HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
Crockery, Glass and Plated Ware, &c.
WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

Extraordinary Sale
OF
MAGNIFCENT FURNITURE
On SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

One Superb Chamber Set, with Dressing-Case, cost $1,100; one Richly Carved Dressing-Case Set, cost $1,100; one Elegant Chamber Set, cost $675; one Splendid Chamber Set, cost $425. The attention of the Public is called to this Magnificent Collection of Furniture, and all are invited to call and inspect.
TAYLOR & HARRISON,
Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

Regular Saturday Sale
OF
Furniture, Carpets, &c.
THIS MORNING, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

Fine Parlor Sets, in Plush, Hair Cloth, and Rep Covering; Elegant Chamber Sets, Medium Chamber Sets, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Marble-top Tables, Library Tables, Lounges, Sofas, Spring Beds, Hair and Husk Mattresses, Chairs, Extension Tables, Mirrors, Chromos, Show Cases, Groceries, Fancy Robes, Crockery, Lap Robes, and a general assortment of Merchandise.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers,
204 and 206 East Madison-st.

TO-DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
50 CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS
To close a lot. Must be sold to-day.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers,
204 and 206 East Madison-st.

AT 12½ O'CLOCK THIS DAY,
300 FINE CANARY BIRDS,
All imported, and fine singers. Peremptory sale.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers,
204 and 206 East Madison-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE ELEGANT CHAMBER SETS
Will be closed at Auction at 12 o'clock TO-DAY.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers,
204 and 206 East Madison-st.

300 Choice Canary Birds,
Imported from the Hartz Mountains, guaranteed singers, by TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers,
204 and 206 East Madison-st.

ESTABLISHED 1856.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.
15 and 17 Randolph-st.

Notwithstanding our troubles, we shall continue the
AUCTION BUSINESS
in all the various branches as usual. The public will find us at our old quarters,
PROMPT AND RELIABLE.
Our friends need not feel the least alarm at the unfavorable reports emanating from those who have done their utmost to cry us down before, and particularly since the great fire of Oct. 9, 1871.
Having had nearly eighteen years' experience in every branch of the business, in Chicago, we understand it thoroughly, and guarantee satisfaction to our patrons.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE
Household Furniture,
Pianofortes, Carpets, Stoves,
And General Merchandise, on SATURDAY, Nov. 22, at 9:30 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.
Also,
PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT
Citizens of Chicago
AT AUCTION,
On SATURDAY, Nov. 22, at 11 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.
Portrait of Mayor Medill, with Frame.
Portrait of Louis Wahl, with Frame.
Portrait of Supt. Felton, with Frame.
Portrait of Dr. J. Miller, with Frame.
The above were on exhibition at the Exposition, and will be sold by order of the artist.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY G. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.
AT AUCTION,
Regular Sale of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Furniture from several first-class dwellings.
50 rolls Oil Cloth, 20 crates W. G. Crockery, 10 casks Gillen and Rockingham Ware, Flint Glass Ware, 100 Sewing Machines, Parlor and Cook Stoves, Show Cases, Office Desks. At 11 o'clock.
Buggies and Harness on Saturday, Nov. 22, at 9½ o'clock.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

GRAND AUCTION SALE
OF
DRY GOODS!
TUESDAY, NOV. 25.

This will be, without exception, the sale PAR EXCELLENCE of the season. Consignors have ordered us to close all goods and we shall endeavor to accommodate them in our efforts on Tuesday. Our stock consists of Dress Goods, Custom-made Clothing, Knit Goods, White Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.; 50 Cases Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers; Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hdkfs., Ties, Shirts, Jackets, &c.; Laces, Embroideries, Edgings, Insertions, Ruffings, &c. Ladies' and Misses' Trimmed Hats. The stock of a dealer in Toys, China Ware, Dolls, &c.; closing business will be offered. Also, Woolens, Blankets, Government Goods, Hats, Caps, Fur Goods, and Umbrellas. A full line Ingrain, Hemp, and Dutch Carpets will be sold at 11 o'clock.
Regular sale opens at 9½ o'clock.
LUNCH AT 12 O'CLOCK.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

For Wednesday's (Nov. 26) Sale of
BOOTS AND SHOES
WE SHALL OFFER AN
UNEQUALED ASSORTMENT
Of all grades, that we are ordered to CLOSE OUT.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

OSGOOD & WILLIAMS,
West Side Auction House, 65 South Canal-st.
Have Auction Sales WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, of each week, of all kinds of Furniture, Housekeeping Goods, including Carpets, Cooking and Heating Stoves. Also, Office Desks, New and Second-hand Harness, Buggies, &c. Will continue the sale of Furs.

By L. C. COHEN & CO.,
Auctioneers, No. 65 South Canal-st.
REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE
OF
FURNITURE,
Parlor and Chamber Sets, Marble-top Tables, Bureaus, Whatnots, Extension Tables, Carpets, Quilts, Sewing Machines, Chromos, Stoves, &c.
L. C. COHEN & CO.,
65 South Canal-st.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.,
41 South Canal-st.
SATURDAY, Nov. 22, at 10 a. m., will be sold about two thousand yards of Carpets, Household Goods and General Merchandise. Also, at 1, a good Horse, Wagon, and Harness.
BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.